The New-York Times.

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GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

INTERESTING ADVICES FROM CHATTANOOGA

Heavy Arrivals of Recruits and Supplies.

The Rebel Army in Georgia Thirty Thousand Strong.

Their Troops from Kentucky and Tennessee Under Guard.

Rations of Mule Meat Issued to the Rebel Soldiers.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Trains are running regularly between Nashville and Chattanooga.

Col. MCCALLUM has arrived here with 1,000 mechanics and laborers, and the work of rebuilding the railroad to Knoxville will be commenced at once.

Supplies are accumulating, and Quartermasters commenced issuing full rations to the soldiers to-day.

A large number of veteran volunteers have left the army, but the balance of power is maintained by new recruits from the North and deserters from the South.

Seven hundred recruits came down this morning.

On Monday last 180 rebels deserted and to-day a squad of 14 rebels.

The rebel army which holds the position at Dalton is believed to number 30,000 men. The Tennessee and Kentucky troops are camped in the centre under a guard.

It is positively known that the rebel soldiers are killing their best mules for subsistence.

Gen. GRANT came to the front this morning.

Gen. JOHN MCNEIL left for Knoxville to resume command of his old division, the Twenty-third corps.

Surgeon R. S. HAWKS has been assigned by Gen. GRANT Medical Director of the Department of Ohio, to report to Gen. FOSTER in the field.

No demonstrations have recently been made by rebel guerrillas on our front.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

Re-enlisting and Returning Regiments—Gen. Granger's Whisky Prohibition—Paymasters' and Postmasters' Offices—The Weather's Work—The Charitable Commissioners—Soldiers' Home—Ball for the Poor—Crowd at the Capitol—Andy Johnson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 16.

A number of regiments which have re-enlisted have been arriving in Nashville from the front during the last two or three weeks, on their way home to enjoy their thirty days' furlough accorded properly to re-enlisted soldiers. Their presence, with their expected speedy return to recruited numbers, proclaims the active and vigorous preparation going forward for the spring campaign. The spirit of these troops is buoyant—in some cases rather rampant.

The stern discipline of camp relaxed, with home before them, their pay in their pockets, it is scarcely to be wondered at, that some of these veterans, in the fresh zest of such a holiday, should grow unduly excited, and at times a trifle uproarious. Intoxicated soldiers—exceptional cases indeed—are oftener seen in the street. Gen. GRANGER, the commandant of the post, has prohibited the sale of all whisky here, and ordered, under severe penalties, the closing of all bars and saloons after 6 o'clock, evening. This is a wise regulation, but why he has put his ban on whisky alone, leaving all other fluids free, is strange enough. Possibly the General considers all kinds but whisky as nectar, or, at least, what the law has pronounced lager-beer to be—unintoxicating, even at the rate of three or four score glasses per diem per man. However this be, the soldiers find little restriction to indulgence in the law while tarrying here a day or two. It begins to be suspected by some that rum or gin will intoxicate a soldier "sartain sec wunk" as Burns hath it, as whisky.

The Paymaster's office here has been daily thronged with the officers of the returning regiments. These, in addition to those on duty in the city, have made a great run on the Paymaster's bank—in fact, broke it yesterday outright—the wheels, from want of wind, coming to a standstill till a fresh supply of greenback arrives to swell the coffers. From the 1st to the 15th of January, the snug little sum of $140,000 has been disbursed, to officers chiefly, from this office alone.

The writing of these figures brings to my mind the work imposed upon the Post-office of the city. From 80,000 to 90,000 letters daily pass through it, in one direction, the number having reached 70,000 on several occasions. These, with the mass of mail matter of other kinds, will furnish some idea of the vast bulk daily absorbed and dispersed by a single office, and of the enormous burdens laid, and wonderful activities inspired, by the vitality of a mighty army.

The weather, though a stale topic, I must touch upon again. The days of the opening year, up to the 12th, will be memorable in this region for their extraordinary severity. The thermometer at six to eight (46) Louisville, Ky., nineteen) degrees below zero is an atmospherical episode in the sunny South. New-York in mid-Winter seemed to have come down, in *propria persona*, to the Cumberland and Tennessee, to give New-Year's greeting to her own sons, the hardy veterans of the gallant HOOKER, and by her breath to nerve them for hardship and conflict. Sidewalks and streets were incrusted with ice. Some snow fell—an inch or two, perhaps—and awkward specimens for sleighs were dragged through the crowded thoroughfares, without bells, of course, this merry accompaniment never giving out here its jingling joy. Too multitudinous mules and horses of the army were in the saddest predicament. Not sharp-shod to meet the sudden exigency, though all army blacksmiths, and every other that could be got, tasked their powers to the utmost to fit the unmounted feet to grapple with the slippery ways, the ceaseless pressure of stark forced them, all smooth as they were, into their daily toils. All along the streets the poor animals were often slipping and floundering, and falling flat or standing helpless at some acclivity—nearly every street here has such—hardly able to stand, much less move the great lumbering wheels behind them, according to mean forth to their drivers, who conscientiously belabored them for not doing what they couldn't do. "One sufferings is intolerable." Ice, from four to six inches thick, was gathered in considerable quantity from the ponds in the vicinity, so that the last Summer's extreme scarcity of this oft but essential article will not be experienced the next.

This bitter weather has doubtless brought severe suffering to many of our brave soldiers in various places around us. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions have invested a large amount of it here, and no doubt elsewhere. Their respective rooms have been constantly thronged with applicants in rags. Woolen stockings, flowers, shirts, blankets, and other necessaries, have been poured forth to meet the urgent demand. No one witnessing the extent and timeliness of these benefactions, in such a source, could be skeptical, if ever so before, as to the high and adapted utility of these noble charities.

The Soldiers' Home in this place well deserves a passing remark. Its main object is to provide shelter and food and raiment, if necessary, to furloughed, discharged, feeble and destitute soldiers, on their way from the army of the heights to their homes. The building used for this purpose is the old Planters' Hotel, on Summer-street, occupied formerly as the Officers' Hospital. Arriving from the front in the evening cars, and purposing to leave Nashville the next morning before day, the wearied soldiers come to the Home, where a comfortable supper is provided, a couch for the night, breakfast in the morning, with a God-speed as they are sent forward rejoicing on their way. The Home for the last two months has accommodated of this class every night an average of 167 soldiers, while occasionally, when the pressure has been great, 250 have been thus kindly cared for during a night. A work so nobly beneficent, and on so wide a scale, cannot but command itself to every humane and patriotic heart. It is under the direction of the Sanitary Commission, supported by the people's generous contributions, and illustrates not less the inexhaustible charity of Northern homes than the superb utility of this Heaven-given institution.

A grand military ball was given in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, on the evening of the 7th, for the benefit of disabled soldiers and the widows and children of deceased ones. The tickets were $5 each. It was a very crowded and promiscuous gathering, the avails being over $2,000. The means of mitigating human distress, and of cheering the destitute, are certainly very varied. The result is surely a happiness, by whatever method reached.

On the evening of the 8th, the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, the same spacious hall was densely crowded, the chief attraction being an expected speech by ANDY JOHNSON, the Military Governor. Nor were the people disappointed. The Governor appeared in due time—a medium-sized, rather portly looking gentleman, with full face and dark hair, not visibly grizzled by lamplight, though his age may not fall much short of fifty-five. The said hair is brushed back smooth and flat upon the head like a Presbyterian clergyman's, whom in the sober dignity of his countenance and manner he may also be thought to resemble. With a well-developed forehead, a half-closed but expressive eye, face closely shaved, lips full and firm in expression, the *tout ensemble* indicating thoughtfulness as well as resolution—such is the outline of ANDY JOHNSON.

In speaking he is perfectly self-possessed. I have rarely heard a more deliberate speaker. I would call him a calm one were it not for occasional bursts, as he warms with his subject, uttered at the top of a voice that is sonorous on this key. Though intensely loyal to the Government, he is slightly rebellious to grammar, and by his use of words, his want of precision and condensation betrays the lack of early culture, for which subsequent advantages very rarely make amends. He is yet a sensible and vigorous speaker, and holds an audience with a strong grasp. He spoke for an hour and a quarter on the occasion in question, part of his speech being appropriately eulogistic of Gen. JACKSON. He descanted on the aspects and issues of the present struggle, with freedom and earnestness, upholding logically the Administration and its policy. He made several strong points and some singularly effective appeals. The satisfaction of his audience showed itself in the warmth of the applause which greeted the progress and close of his speech. C. V. E.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

Inside View of Southern Affairs—Arrival of Another French Agent—Gen. Lee as Dictator—Bragg and Johnston—John Morgan Going to Texas—Affairs at Charleston, &c., &c.

[The following letter was written in Richmond, by a Frenchman formerly in the rebel army, and sent by him to a friend in this City, to whom we are indebted for the translation.—ED. TIMES.]

RICHMOND, Monday, Jan. 11, 1864.

We have to chronicle the arrival of another agent of the Emperor of France, and a great deal of interest and curiosity is manifested as to the result of his mysterious conferences with JEFF. DAVIS, particularly as the press is silent on this subject. This emissary came from Nassau with a blockade-runner to Wilmington, and from there by an extra train to this city; his name is MARTIGNY, and he is one of the secret agents of the Court of France, possessing the entire confidence thereof. And this fact is full of meaning. The day before yesterday, immediately after his arrival here, he was closeted with the President for a couple of hours, and no doubt their conference was of great importance to the cause of the Southern Confederacy. It is known from positive information that JEFF. DAVIS, seeing that the cause of the South would be lost, unless assisted by foreign Powers, has promised to recognize the French pseudo Government of Mexico; and has further promised the French all the advantages of the Southern Confederacy, if NAPOLEON would recognize and support the Southern cause. All our principal men think, therefore, a war between France and the United States is very near on hand.

The plan of some of our head leaders of Senator FESS, in particular—that of making Gen. LEE Dictator of the Southern Confederacy, has not been abandoned, and with the assistance of the great number of LEE's friends will no doubt be put into execution, as the only means left to counteract the strength of the North. Gen. LEE has expressed his willingness to accept the position, and would then, of course, have the entire civil, as well as the military power in his hands, and JEFF. DAVIS will be compelled to retire, as Gen. LEE and the latter are now on bad terms. The people will never interfere—it is immaterial to them who would prosecute this unfortunate war, JEFF. DAVIS or Gen. LEE. Their position can be no worse than it is now.

JEFF. DAVIS made himself very unpopular by keeping his pet, Gen. BRAGG, so long in command of the flower of the Southern army—a man who never managed to gain a victory, but generally led his army into misfortune. Even since BRAGG's dismissal, JEFF. DAVIS has thought of giving him the command of the army of Virginia, and sending Gen. LEE to Dalton, but had to abandon his plan on account of the great influence brought to bear against it.

Gen. JOHNSTON, who took command of BRAGG's demoralized army, thought of retreating to Atlanta in order to reorganize his troops, but orders came from Richmond for him to stay where he was, that he might take advantage of the probable weakening of the Northern army by furloughs and expiration of time of service—JEFF. DAVIS' plan being to keep the army of Tennessee, as well as that of Virginia, on the offensive, although Gen. LEE gave his opinion that with the miserable condition of the army in regard to clothing and provisions, it was impossible to do so. In spite of this, Gen. EARLY undertook his expedition, and we know the failure and miserable end of this move, more than one thousand of his veterans returning *hors de combat*, having their hands and feet frozen.

The news from Charleston is discouraging. Gen. BEAUREGARD himself, the hero of the first Bull Run, expressed his opinion in a letter to President DAVIS that he could not hold Charleston much longer, as Gen. GILLMORE has got his guns in such a position now that he can lay Charleston in ashes in a few hours, if he intends to do so. One of the South Carolina regiments doing duty there intended to desert en masse, but were prevented from doing so by one of them giving information; twenty of the ringleaders were shot on the 6th day of January, and the rest divided up into different regiments. So much for South Carolina.

It appears the Southern people get more and more dissatisfied with their leaders, as the following will show: The Thirteenth regiment of Virginia, which was ordered to Alabama, refused to go, and had to be disbanded, and used in filling up other regiments—the only plan to avoid open mutiny. Bread-riots occur almost daily in the South, and these lead to abominable and deplorable scenes. It is no wonder the Southern people are getting tired of this war. Our soldiers are poorly clad, suffer from hunger, and those they leave behind them are in worse condition yet.

JOHN MORGAN, the guerrilla chief, arrived here yesterday, and has again offered his services to the Government, which have been accepted, and he has been given command of Gen. MARMADUKE's army, but he will be no more successful than MARMADUKE.

The days of the Southern Confederacy are numbered, its backbone is broken, and it is being pressed from all sides. I hope the Union Generals will strain every nerve to soon gain a decisive victory, which would cause the speedy downfall of the Southern Confederacy, and which would save the poor misguided Southern people from utter ruin and perpetual poverty.

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

The Fate of Captured Officers from the Corps D'Afrique—Warlike Aspect of Matters at Port Hudson—Capture of Prisoners by Gen. Ullmann.

The following extracts from private letters received in this City are of marked interest:

PORT HUDSON, LA., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1864.

GEN. ULLMANN.

The statements published in the papers of the 22d of December, of the capture and imprisonment in Richmond of Gen. ULLMANN, was a mere canard. There was not a syllable of truth in it. Another invention has gone the rounds of the papers, and caused a vast amount of unnecessary pain in families, namely: that the officers of Gen. ULLMANN's command who had been taken prisoners had been hung by the rebels. The facts are that, after much effort, Gen. ULLMANN long since received information as to the fate of all the officers of his division that have fallen into the hands of the enemy, except one. Over his fate there is doubt. The probability is that he was killed. He was last seen at Jackson, endeavoring to escape from a squad of cavalry pursuing. As to the others, those who were taken at Jackson are in Libby prison, and those who were captured at Brashear City, in June, are and have been at Camp Ford, a rebel depot for prisoners, four miles from Tyler, the shiretown of Smith County, TEXAS.

It is known that, latterly, their treatment has not differed essentially from that of other prisoners. At first, ALLEN and PAGE were put in irons, but these have long ago been removed. Gen. ULLMANN constantly has rebel prisoners in his hands, and those who know him need no assurance that, if any of his command shall be treated by the rebels contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, *the retaliations will be sharp and quick.*

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.

PORT HUDSON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Gen. SR. GEORGE COOK, commanding at Baton Rouge, and Gen. ULLMANN, have sent out large detachments to try and cut off some 2,000 rebels who are making a stand about fifteen miles east.

THE LATEST.

PORT HUDSON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The rebels are concentrating near this stronghold and Baton Rouge. They are becoming quite enterprising. They push their pickets close to the Union lines.

The rebel Gen. ADAMS has several brigades distributed at Woodville, Clinton and Jackson.

Gen. ULLMANN took quite a number of prisoners to-day. Most of them profess to be sick of the war, and are glad to be taken. They declare that they never heard of the President's Proclamation of Amnesty.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 22.

Money easy. Atlantic currency exchange is at 45@48 ₱ cent. premium for gold in New-York. Legal tenders, 85@86.

Among a series of patriotic resolutions before the Legislature, one concludes as follows: "That the people still look to ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the instrument selected by Providence to lead their country in safety through all its perils and restore it again to a peace in which no element of discord shall be found, and that we do most heartily favor his reelection."

This passed the Senate with but five dissenting votes, and the Assembly with only two objecting members.

Mr. Lincoln Again Nominated for President.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

In the Maryland House of Delegates, yesterday, Mr. JONES offered a series of resolutions, indorsing the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and renominating him for the Presidency.

The resolutions were adopted, and a disloyal one, denouncing the Administration, was laid over under the rules.

Mr. MURPHY, of Baltimore, submitted a resolution providing for the expulsion of any member using disloyal language.

The Speaker declared the resolution out of order.

Fire in Oswego—Health of Mr. Littlejohn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Jan. 23.

A fire last night destroyed JAMES ALEXANDER's brewery and malt-house; also, a small dwelling, and damaged the barn and out-buildings of DWIGHT HERRICK. Loss about $8,000.

Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN still remains quite ill at his residence in this city. His physicians say he must not resume his seat in Congress for a month yet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The loss by the brewery fire is $16,000, on which there is an insurance of $7,500, about equally divided in the Ætna and North American, of Hartford, and Hope, of New-York.

Non-Arrival of Foreign Steamers.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 23—9 A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Canada*, now fully due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 9th and Queenstown of the 10th inst. Wind north; weather beautiful.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 23—11 P. M.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Liverpool on the 7th, via Londonderry on the 8th inst., has not been signaled up to the present hour. Her dates are three days later. The weather is very clear and fair.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 23—10 P. M.

Nothing yet of the *Canada*. The weather is splendid.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

A bill was introduced in the State Senate to-day to incorporate the New York and Boston Steamship Company, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Company D, of the First Massachusetts cavalry, commanded by Capt. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., arrived here to-day on a short furlough, after an absence of about two years, during which they have done gallant service. The Governor welcomed them in Faneuil Hall.

From Indianapolis, Ind.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Special dispatches from Indianapolis say that the recently published statement that 150 of the Indiana six months soldiers died from exposure while en route from Tazewell, Tenn., is false, as they have arrived there.

The Sixty-fifth New-York veterans arrived at Indianapolis yesterday.

From two to three regiments pass through Indianapolis daily.

Arrival of the Columbia at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Galway on the 5th, via St. John's, N. F., on the 17th inst., arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

Her news has already been transmitted over the wires.

The *Columbia* has been detained by ice on her passage from Newfoundland.

Assignment of Gen. Rosecrans.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Cincinnati, Jan. 23, says: "It is officially announced that Gen. ROSECRANS has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has been ordered to report to Gen. GRANT, who will probably assign him to a command in East Tennessee."

The Sanitary Fair.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The sum of $200,000 has been paid over to the Sanitary Commission by the officers of the Sanitary Fair. The funds are still coming. It is thought the net total will reach $210,000.

The Forty-fourth Ohio regiment arrived here yesterday. Six hundred and fifty of them have re-enlisted.

Weather at St. Johns, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Jan. 23.

The weather has been very bad for some days past. Rain, snow, frost and heavy gales have followed one after the other. At almost every point the wires have been broken, but to-day, we succeeded in getting the line in working order again, and it is now all right.

Large Arrival of Rebel Deserters.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, Saturday, Jan. 22.

Ninety-seven deserters have come in to Gen. POLLOCK within the last few days. CAUSE—suffering among the rebel troops.

The weather here is clear and very mild.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Maj. HENRY Z. HAYNOR, recently appointed Provost-Marshal for the Middle Department, in place of Col. WILLIAM S. FISH, of the Connecticut Volunteers, enters upon his duties in this city to-day.

The Ship Golden Eagle Wrecked.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The ship *Golden Eagle*, from Liverpool Sept. 19, for Buenos Ayres, was wrecked on the River Plate, about Nov. 20.

Death of an Old Merchant.

DAYTON, Ohio, Friday, Jan. 22.

JAMES PERIAM, an old and well-known merchant of Dayton, died this evening after a brief illness.

Kentucky Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The Kentucky Legislature took two ballots for United States Senator without result.

The Canadian Parliament, etc.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The extra official *Gazette* calls for the meeting of the Canadian Parliament on the 19th inst.

Mr. C. R. CASSELS, for nine years Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, died last night.

U. S. Sloop-of-War Ino.

BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, Jan. 23.

The United States sloop-of-war *Ino* sailed to-day for Hampton Roads.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTN.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

MORE NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury since our last report, Jan. 5, 1864:

	Capital.
First National Bank of Grafton, Mass	$100,000
First National Bank of Franklin, Penn	50,000
First National Bank of Westfield, Mass	75,000
First National Bank of Kalamazoo, Mich	50,000
First National Bank of Brunswick, Maine	50,000
First National Bank of Hobart, New-York	50,000
First National Bank of North Bennington, Vt	400,000
Second National Bank of Ottumwa, Iowa	50,000
First National Bank of New London, Conn	100,000
First National Bank of York, Penn	200,000
First National Bank of Allegheny, Pa	200,000
First National Bank of Attica, N. Y	50,000
First National Bank of Boston, Mass	1,000,000
First National Bank of Harrisburgh, Pa	100,000
First National Bank of Binghamton, N. Y	104,000
Total Capital	$2,575,000

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

ILLEGAL RECRUITING.

Arrests continue to be made of agents who come from Northern cities to recruit negroes to fill up the quotas of troops. One of that class who secured three negroes, has just been committed for trial. All the available recruits are needed for this District's quota.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTIONS.

The reception at the President's House, this afternoon, was largely attended by citizens and strangers, including foreign Ministers, members of Congress, and officers of the Army and Navy.

Returning Regiments—Forty-fifth New-York Volunteers.

A meeting of the old members, relatives and friends of the Forty-fifth regiment New-York Volunteers, was held last Thursday evening, 21st inst., at No. 82 Allen-street, for the purpose of making preparations to receive this veteran regiment, which is now on its way home from the Army of the Cumberland, to enjoy the furlough of thirty days. The entire regiment has re-enlisted for three years. The meeting was well attended, and it was resolved to give the regiment, on arriving here, a reception worthy of these gallant men for their many brave actions during the war, and for their most patriotic offer to serve three more years for the suppression of the rebellion. This regiment was organized in this City in August, 1861, and consists almost entirely of Germans, many of them previous to their organization having served with the Fifth regiment New-York National Guard during their first three months' campaign at the beginning of the war. It was raised under the auspices of the Union Defence Committee, and especially under the pecuniary patronage of one of our most patriotic citizens—Mr. ELIAS HOWE, Jr. *It has seen very hard service; and from the original* number of about one thousand men, it is now reduced to about 450. It participated in the campaign in Western Virginia, under Gens. FREMONT and POPE; afterward under Maj.-Gen. SIGEL. In his Summer campaign of 1862, (battles of Cedar Mountain and Pope's Run,) and was then transferred to the main corps of the Army of the Potomac. Afterward, it took active part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh. After the return of the Potomac army to the soil of Virginia, it was transferred with the Eleventh corps to the Cumberland army, and earned new laurels in the capture of Lookout Mountain under Gen. HOOKER.

At another meeting for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the reception of these veterans will be held on Monday evening next, Jan. 25, at the above-named place, all friends and old comrades of this regiment ought not to fail to show by their attendance that they know how to appreciate the services of our brave volunteers.

The Great Metropolitan Fair.

OUR MERCHANTS.

The Metropolitan Fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission, which is to be held in this City, is electrifying the interest and exciting the pride of our merchants. If was mentioned the other day in the TIMES that all the different Trades, all the Professions, all the Societies, political, social, benevolent or otherwise, all the different public offices, and the ever generous Metropolitan Police, had determined to lend their liberality and their efforts to its consummate success. Our merchants are now moving; committees of the different branches of their business have been appointed, and they are taking steps to nobly respond to the call. They have already been largely called upon. Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Brooklyn, have all, we believe, made calls upon them, and not in vain. Let each and all remember that their own City will soon appeal to them; of their plenty they will give—give beyond precedent, is to be hoped and expected. While responding to the calls from abroad, let an eye be kept on the call which will soon be made from home. This Fair must be the greatest the world has ever known; it must be, both in its array of goods and its results a wonder, and unparalleled. These are strong expressions; the liberality and the patriotism of New-York will show that they are not misused.

FROM ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Synopsis of Important Measures Now Pending.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 23.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. WOOSTER—To inaugurate the Niagara Ship Canal Company.

By Mr. CURTIS—Relative to the Kings County Judge.

By Mr. MATHEWS—Relative to the lands of aliens.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WILKIN—To amend the Railroad Act relative to the Election of Directors.

By Mr. WALSH—Relative to the Brooklyn Water Commissioners.

By Mr. PERRY—To extend Park-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. LAPPETT—Relative to the extension of the Chemango Canal.

By Mr. BENJAMIN—To incorporate the Library Fund, New-York.

By Mr. GLEASON—To incorporate the East Marine Wharf Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PERRY—For the relief of the Canarsie, Brooklyn and Westfield Railroad.

By Mr. CROOKS—To equalize the terms of the Kings County Supervisors.

Also, for the relief of the Brooklyn, East New-York and Rockaway Railroad Company.

By Mr. BENJAMIN—For a railroad in Grand and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. MCNEIL—Relative to the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road Company.

By Mr. SALMON—Relative to the contract of THOMAS MCDOUAL for paving in New-York.

By Mr. MARCHAM—Authorizing Canal Appraisers to hear certain claims not authorized by law.

The resolutions of Mr. BLANCHARD, that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to frame a bill to enable claimants against the State for damages to bring suits in the Supreme Court, were laid over.

Adjourned till Monday morning.

SYNOPSIS OF BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION JAN. 22 AND 23, 1864.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL COMPANY.

Senator ANGLE, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported a bill to-day for the Niagara Ship Canal Company.

SEC. 1. Names as corporators Jonathan Sturges, Horace H. Day, Addison G. Jerome, John Cochrane, Daniel Crouse, William A. Wheeler, Thomas S. Vaughn, Andrew V. Stout, Isaac Hills, E. P. Ross, Henry P. Morgan, William H. Swift, Samuel B. Pullen, C. M. Beach, G. V. Hoyle, William Avery, J. C. Churchill, E. T. H. Gibson, L. B. Howlett, C. T. M. Davis, S. S. Cobb, David Utley, L. Spaulding, P. Whitney, John Fiske, Elijah Ford, Henry Wells, John Magee, John Butterfield, A. T. Brainerd, Gerrit Smith, C. Hotchkiss and Dean Richmond, all of the State of New-York; P. Chamberlain, of Cleveland; E. Conkling, of Cincinnati; E. G. Merrick, of Detroit; Ex. H. Broadhead, of Milwaukee; W. Hy Overton and T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, and Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said Corporation shall be $6,000,000, to be divided in $100 shares.

SEC. 3. WM. F. ALLEN, HENRY STEBBINS, DELOS DE WOLF and DAVID C. JUDSON, of New-York, and CHAS. DANFORTH of Boston, shall be Commissioners to open books for subscriptions; said books to be open on or before the 1st of June, and notice thereof to be published in some public paper, printed in the Counties of Oswego, Niagara, Erie and St. Lawrence, Albany and New-York.

SEC. 4. Provides for meetings of the stockholders after the requisite amounts shall be paid in.

SEC. 5. Provides that the management of the affairs shall be done by a Board of Fifteen Directors.

SEC. 6. Names Abiel A. Low, James H. Wells, G. T. M. Wells, and David Dows, of New-York; Frank Hiscock and Austin Meyers, of Syracuse; Delos De Wolf, L. B. Crooker, and Luther Wright, of Oswego; Charles B. Myers and B. James, of Ogdensburgh; Wm. W. Mann, of Buffalo; Marcellus Massey, of Watertown; Charles B. Stuart, Geneva, and Lorenzo Barrows, of Albion, as the first Board of Directors, to be divided into three classes. The first class serves one year, the second two years, and the third three years.

SEC. 7. None but a stockholder shall be eligible for the office of Director.

SEC. 8. Gives the Directors power to regulate the sale and transfer of stock, &c.

SEC. 9. Provides that every stockholder who shall refuse or neglect for twenty days to pay for his stock, may be compelled by action to make such payment.

SEC. 10. The said Corporation shall have power to construct a ship canal of sufficient dimensions to allow vessels of at least 1,000 tons burden to pass from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, and from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, commencing at some convenient point on the Niagara River above the falls, and terminating at some convenient point below upon the same stream, and for that purpose shall have power and authority, by their engineers and agents, to enter upon any lands or streams of water for the purpose of making the necessary preliminary examinations and surveys, and to enter upon and appropriate to its own use, for the purpose aforesaid, any lands or streams of water for the construction of the said canal, with such dams, guard-gates, waste-weirs, locks, lock-houses, basins, bridges, toll-houses &c., &c., as may be necessary for the safe and convenient navigation of the said canal and its preservation, and the preservation of the works connected therewith.

SEC. 11. Provides that before taking possession of any lands or streams of water, it shall be the duty of the corporation to acquire the title to the land by purchase or voluntary cession from the owner.

SECS. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 are in relation to the purchase of the land and the legal proceedings to be employed, provided the owners are not disposed to part with such lands on fair and reasonable terms.

SEC. 18. Orders that whenever one-third of the capital stock shall have been subscribed for, and ten per cent. of the same paid in, the Corporation shall be deemed duly organized, and may at any time within five years from June 1 next, commence the construction of said canal; and in case the Corporation shall fail so far to complete the canal as to admit the passage of boats and vessels through its whole length within ten years, the franchise is to be of no effect.

SEC. 19. Gives the Corporation power to demand tolls on all vessels, boats and crafts, and the property transported thereby, and all timber and logs passing through the said canals, such tolls not to exceed in the aggregate for any year the cost of operating and *keeping in repair the said canal*, and ten per cent. interest on the cost of its construction, free of Government tax.

SEC. 20. In times of war or any civil commotion, vessels of the United States, or those bearing exclusively munitions of war, or troops of the United States, or this State, shall be entitled to the preference over all other vessels in passing through said canal, and may pass free of toll, and all property of the United States may pass free of toll.

SEC. 21. Provides for the punishment of any party found willfully guilty of injuring any of the property of the Corporation.

SEC. 22. Provides that the Corporation may accept, upon any terms not inconsistent with its charter or the laws of the United States, or this State, or any State, any grants of land, bonds, moneys or credits which may be made to it for the purpose of constructing the canals and the works connected therewith, and may hold and dispose of such lands for that purpose.

The State of New-York shall have the right to purchase the said canal upon the payment of 10 per cent. in addition to the cost of construction.

SEC. 23. The stockholders of the said Corporation shall be liable to its creditors to the same extent as stockholders of railroad corporations are now liable under the general Railroad Act.

SEC. 24. This act to take effect immediately.

TO AMEND THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Mr. A. K. FARRAR introduced an act to amend section 266 of the Code of Procedure, by inserting therein, after the words "satisfactorily excuses his default," the words, "and in all cases where, upon an issue of fact, the judgment in the Justice Court is less than $20."

SEC. 2. Orders that subdivision 4 of said section 266 be amended so as to read as follows: "Every issue of fact so joined or brought upon an appeal shall be tried by jury or referred in the same manner as in an action commenced in the Supreme Court."

TO REPEAL CERTAIN DIVISIONS OF THE STATUTES.

Mr. A. K. FARRAR also introduced an act to repeal subdivision 6 of section 4 of title 1 of chapter 13 of part I of the Revised Statutes, and section 3 of the same title, exempting from taxation real and personal estate owned by ministers of the gospel and priests of the various denominations.

BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.

Mr. CROCKER introduced a bill providing that no resolution appropriating moneys or increasing or diminishing the aggregate valuations of real estate, shall be passed or deemed binding unless it shall have received a two-thirds vote of all elected.

RAILROADS.

Mr. BOOSTFIELD brought in a bill which provides that if any Railroad Corporation shall not, within five years after filing Articles of association, begin the construction of its road and expend thereon 10 per cent., or shall not finish its road within seven years, its charter shall be deemed forfeited.

ORDERS OF COUNTY JUDGES.

Speaker ALVORD introduced a bill providing that every order for the service of a summons, in a civil action by publications made by a County Judge, prior to the 1st of January, 1849, shall have the same force and effect as though such order had been made by the Court in which the action was commenced or by a Justice of the Supreme Court.

SUSPENSION OR CHAIN BRIDGES.

Mr. OLYANT introduced a bill prohibiting the use of suspension or chain bridges at ferry landings in the Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond.

TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. CURTIS introduced a bill which provides that upon the trial of any indictment, when the evidence is concluded, unless the case is submitted to the jury, on either side, or on both sides, without argument, the counsel for the people may commence, and the counsel for defense may conclude the argument to the jury.

THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WESTCHESTER.

Mr. LOCKWOOD introduced a bill, naming DANIEL HUNT, E. G. SUTHERLAND and P. TALMAN, of Westchester; WM. V. BRADY, JOHN KELLY and ANDREW CARRIGAN, of New-York, Commissioners to determine the boundary line between the Counties of New-York and Westchester.

They are to receive $5 a day for such service, submit their report before the 15th of November, and whatever expenses so incurred to be equally divided between the two Counties.

A CROSS-TOWN RAILROAD PROJECT.

Mr. REES introduced a bill which provides that it shall be lawful for the New-York City Cross-town Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad with a single or double track, for the conveyance of passengers and freight thereon, through and upon the following streets and avenues: Commencing at Chambers-street at its intersection with West-street, thence running through Chambers and West to South street, thence returning through Jamesslip and Chambers-street to the junction of Chambers and Duane streets near Chatham, thence through Duane to West-street and through West-street to the place of beginning; also, commencing in West-street at the Hoboken Ferry, through West-street to Spring-street, through Spring-street to the Bowery with a double track, across the Bowery to Delancey and Rivington streets, through said streets to East street, through East-street to Grand-street ferry; also, commencing in Christopher-street, at its junction with West-street, through Christopher-street to Wemman-street; through Wemman to Amos-street or Tenth-street; through West and East Tenth-street to the ferry, at the foot of Tenth-street, East River; returning through said ferry to the corner of Tenth-street; through Sixth-street to Ninth-street; through Ninth to Sixth-avenue, across Sixth-avenue and Greenwich-avenue to Christopher-street, and through Christopher-street to the place of beginning. Also, commencing at the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, through Thirtieth-street to Ninth-avenue, through Ninth-avenue to Twenty-seventh-street, through Twenty-seventh-street to Lexington-avenue, along Lexington-avenue to Twenty-third street, and along Twenty-third-street to the East River; also commencing at the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, thence along Forty-second-street to Lexington-avenue, through said avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, and through Thirty-fourth-street to the East River; with the privilege of laying all necessary turnouts, &c., and of connecting with, running on, or crossing all such other railroad tracks as may lie along or across any of said routes, streets or avenues.

SEC. 2. Limits the fare on any of said routes to five cents.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. MATTOON introduced a bill naming John Westervelt, Alex. H. Sharp, James A. Robinson, Stephen H. Ingersoll, Ariel Patterson, John O. Stevens, Sidney Dexter, Wm. B. Leeds, Alanson A. Sumner, Wm. G. Fenner and Reuben H. Cudlip, Corporators, with power to lay a double or single track for the conveyance of passengers thereon through the following streets and avenues: Commencing on Sixty-fourth-street, at the eastern line or side of Fifth-avenue, thence along Sixty-fourth-street, with a double track, to Lexington-avenue, through Lexington-avenue to Twenty-first-street, through Twenty-first-street to the street or place that bounds Gramercy Park on the west, through Park to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Irving-place, along this latter to Fourteenth-street, along Fourteenth-street to Fourth-avenue and Astor-place, through Astor-place to Lafayette-place, through this to Great Jones-street, thence to Brecker-street, along Brooker to Crosby-street, to Howard-street, through to Elm, through Elm to Leonard-street, along to Centre-street, to Park-row, to Nassau; through to Beekman

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF CHARLES THE BOLD, DUKE OF BURGUNDY. By John Foster Kirk. 2 vols. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Of all the various noble but literature others where success is so certainly assured to well directed labor—none where the reward is so ample to the enterprise of its following, there is perhaps an proportion to the talent required to achieve more splendid triumphs. Whether we look at the amount of material which somehow or other has to be collected, or the number of sources from which we must draw, or the variety of knowledge which is necessary to the historian, or the patient industry which is indispensable to the arrangement of his materials, or the skill which is required to present the whole in a form at once attractive and instructive, we shall find that the task of the historian is one of the most difficult and laborious which can be undertaken by the human mind. Nor is the reward which is offered to the historian by the world at large at all proportioned to the amount of labor which he has to perform. Of the many who have undertaken to write history, how few have succeeded! Of the many who have succeeded, how few have left behind them works which the world will not willingly let die! Of the many who have left behind them works which the world will not willingly let die, how few have written histories which are histories indeed! Of the many who have written histories which are histories indeed, how few have written histories which are not in some important respect defective! Of the many who have written histories which are not in some important respect defective, how few have written histories which are not positively bad! Of the many who have written histories which are not positively bad, how few have written histories which are not positively worthless! Of the many who have written histories which are not positively worthless, how few have written histories which are not positively worthless and yet not positively worthy of high praise! Of the many who have written histories which are not positively worthless and yet not positively worthy of high praise, how few have written histories which are not open to the charge of containing a large admixture of error! Of the many who have written histories which are not open to the charge of containing a large admixture of error, how few have written histories which are not open to the charge of containing a large admixture of error and yet which are not open to the charge of containing a large admixture of error and yet which are not open to the charge of containing a large admixture of error and yet

The New-York Times, Sunday, January 24, 1864.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Chattanooga is encouraging. Trains are now running regularly between that place and Nashville. The arrival of supplies is large, and full rations are again issued to the troops. A large number of recruits are constantly arriving, sufficient to balance the number of veterans going home. The desertions from the rebel army are very numerous, 150 deserting at one time on Monday last. The rebel army at Dalton is reported to be 30,000 strong, and so reduced in supplies that they are killing their best mules for supplies of meat. Gen. GRANT arrived at Chattanooga yesterday morning.

A dispatch from Cincinnati to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* confirms the report that Gen. ROSECRANS has been assigned to the Department of Missouri, and adds that Gen. SCHOFIELD has been ordered to report to Gen. GRANT, and will be assigned to a command in East Tennessee. This last is probably only a reiteration of Washington rumors.

Letters received in this City from Port Hudson, under date of Jan. 12 and 13, pronounces false all reports to the effect that captured officers from Gen. ULLMAN'S division of colored troops had been shot. The fate of one only is unknown. The rest are either in Libby Prison, or at a rebel rendezvous in Texas. The rebels in the vicinity of Port Hudson and Baton Rouge are becoming quite bold, and their picket lines are close to ours. An expedition was sent out by Gens. ULLMAN'S and CONRAD, to endeavor to cut off a force of 2,000 rebels, who were making a stand about fifteen miles east of Port Hudson.

It appears from a letter found on the body of Capt. WILLIAM R. SMITH, who was killed in the recent fight with COLE'S cavalry on Loudon Heights, that MOSEBY had an "electrician" attached to his command, for the purpose, no doubt, of tapping the telegraph lines of the Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL NEWS.

Pembina dates to Jan. 6 have been received at St. Paul, Minn. Gov. DALLAS had not only given the Indians provisions and transportation to get them to leave, but actually supplied them with 300 pounds of powder and a proportionable amount of balls. This is more *British neutrality* that should be remembered. Forty-seven Sioux men and their families came in and surrendered themselves to Maj. HAVEN, rather than risk the Winter on the plains. They are from Little Six's and Little Crow's bands, and one of them claims to be a brother of Little Crow. The Chippewas showed their friendship by killing six Sioux before they left the settlements.

The Baltimore *American* of yesterday contains a full report of the speech of MONTGOMERY BLAIR on the cause of the rebellion and in support of the President's plan of pacification, delivered before the members of the Maryland Legislature at Annapolis on Friday. It concludes as follows: "It may be truly said now, speaking the sense of the masses of our countrymen, we are all Republicans—all Democrats. Exclude the conspirators and the slave institution which they have shaped into a plot to split the Union; exclude the conspirators and those whom Slavery has made their slaves, and our countrymen are at this moment 'all Democrats—all Republicans,' asserting popular sovereignty, the right of self-government, the right of the States, the nationality of the Union, all defined, balanced, checked and bound together in the republican form of government inherited from our fathers."

Gen. LONGSTREET lately complained to Gen. FOSTER that the Union soldiers were surreptitiously circulating the President's Amnesty Proclamation among his troops, and requiring that all documents should pass through official hands. FOSTER replied politely and enclosed a number of the proclamations for the use of LONGSTREET'S men. But whether this method is the best or not, our soldiers continue the unofficial and irregular practice of circulating the documents, and fruit is gathered daily in the arrival of repentant rebels within our lines.

It seems that the rebel Gen. VANCE, recently captured near Strawberry Plains, Tenn., was a Major-General, and that four of his Staff, who were captured in his company, were recognized as having been paroled at Vicksburgh.

New and important regulations are reported in preparation by the Treasury Department with regard to the Cotton trade, the details of which will be made public in a day or two. It is understood that the same course will be pursued in Arkansas as has been adopted in Louisiana.

The Philadelphia *North American* of yesterday says that the Speaker of the State Senate having acquired positive knowledge that Senator WHITE, of Indiana County, has resigned his seat in the Senate, and that the resignation is in the hands of his father, Judge WHITE, has determined to put an end to the legislative dead-lock at Harrisburgh, by issuing a writ, pursuant to the requirements of the law, calling for a special election in the Indiana Senatorial District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation.

Wisconsin has done nobly for the war. Up to the first day of November last she had placed in the field thirty-four regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, twelve batteries of light artillery, three batteries of heavy artillery and one company of sharpshooters. Of this number, sixteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-three (nearly half of the entire number) have been lost to the service by death, discharge and desertion.

The *Catholic Telegraph* says, concerning the Pope's letter to JEFF. DAVIS: "The correspondence between Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and Pope PIUS has been published. The Pope, like every one else, is anxious for peace, but is *no advocate of rebellion at home or abroad*. WE KNOW WHAT WE STATE TO BE TRUE." The emphatic sentences are the *Telegraph's*.

Nearly fifty persons in Manchester, N. H., have been detected as participants in an extensive system of stealing from the Manchester and Amoskeag Mills, and eight have confessed guilt and been fined. Many of them were girls whose reputation had before been irreproachable.

The difficulty between the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company and their engineers, which has closed that road for the last three days, has been settled. Trains will commence running between Pittsburgh and Chicago as usual on Monday.

The official returns of the California election give Low, Union, 60,134; DOWNING, Copperhead, 44,483; soldiers' vote, Low, 4,159; DOWNING, 149—majority for Low, 19,661. Majority for MACHIN, Lieutenant-Governor, 20,950.

About 200,000 pounds of unginned cotton has been shipped from Hilton Head, which is the larger part of the crop raised on the Government plantations this year. Much more has been raised on the leased plantations.

The Capitol extension at Washington to the present time has cost $3,399,900. An appropriation of $150,000 will be required during the present session of Congress for the remainder of the present fiscal year, and an appropriation of $300,000 for the fiscal year ending Jan. 30, 1865.

Flour was in more demand on Saturday, partly for Government use, at uniform prices. Wheat was in fair request and firm. Corn and Oats were brisker and dearer. Provisions were quiet; Hog products generally declined. Light sales of Cotton, Groceries and Whisky were reported. Petroleum was less freely dealt in. Freights were dull, with 581 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Desperate Rebel Expedients.

The rebel leaders are like rats in a trap. On every side they see the iron bars of their cage daily closing in upon them. Their strength is becoming exhausted, their materials are wearing out, their hopes are growing fainter, and they rage up and down their narrow limits, with such desperate exertions to strengthen themselves against their coming fate, with such diverse and wild plans for escaping from the toils which are around them, and with such rage and inexpressible hatred in their hearts against those whose strength and skill, undreamed of by them, have brought them to such straits, that the sight is not a pleasant one to look at. One's ideas of the nobility of man, one's hopes for the triumph of the gentler virtues on the earth—of the reign of righteousness and peace and love among men, seem at first to be wholly outraged by such an exhibition. But when we think of the future and of all the hopes for it, which are brightening with every ineffectual struggle of theirs, when we think of what it is which has brought them to such straits and of the peace and liberty for this nation and for all mankind which are to be secured or at least hastened by their destruction, we cannot but rejoice to see how every day the pressure comes heavier upon them and the day of retribution draws nearer.

Two of their schemes for salvation are worthy of a little notice. The first is a dictatorship. This has been quite strenuously urged by some among them. Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, said in the rebel Senate that there were men not far from where he sat who avowed themselves openly in favor of a military despotism, and he himself gave so much importance to the idea as to argue at some length that if they were to have a dictator, it ought not to be JEFF. DAVIS, but Gen. LEE. But what do the rebels want of a dictator? They have already conscripted into their armies all between eighteen and sixty; they have passed a bill providing that those who had sent substitutes before must now go into the ranks themselves. They have seized provisions to feed their soldiers wherever they could find them, even in the Richmond market. They have compelled labor to build their fortifications and to aid in supplying the various requirements of their military power. What more will a dictator bring them? Will a dictator make corn where there is none? Will he find gold and arms and munitions and men where there are none? The rebel leaders have themselves exerted absolute power. But now in their extremity as they turn every way for help, they remember that Rome of old was saved by a dictator, and they think that therefore the choice of one by them will postpone their ruin. In our opinion it will but hasten it.

But others among them look in another direction. They look abroad and call for a protectorate. Mr. LYMAN writes to have SLIDELL "negotiate" one with LOUIS NAPOLEON, as if it was a bill of exchange and the Emperor a money-lender, and, he adds, "With France, Mexico and the Confederacy in alliance, and free trade, we should eclipse the world." True enough, if the world, including the United States, were content to accept such an alliance. But as the world does not propose to be "eclipsed" just yet, the prospects of an alliance between them are not of the most flattering character, nor is the prospect of "free trade" brightening upon the South. The blockade is more effective than ever. Undoubtedly, if LOUIS NAPOLEON were to throw his sword into the scale, their prospects would be improved. But what can they give him to indemnify him for the injury which would result from such a step to his own prospects?

It seems to us, also, that a foreign protectorate would not in the least obviate the necessity of a dictator. There would be the same lack of means and men. But that is a matter, after all, which concerns the rebel leaders rather than us. If they prefer protectorate to dictatorship, or the contrary, surely they may be allowed their choice in a matter of so little consequence. Having set out in search of freedom and independence, what difference does it make if their disgraceful voyage end in subjugation to a military despot within their borders, or one from abroad.

There are, however, two other parties who may have to be consulted as to either plan. The people of the South, who are beginning to complain under the pressure of the heavy burdens which these men, in their relentless ambition, have laid, and are laying, upon them, may decline to be given up to any one man, whether at home or abroad. And we, who have our own ideas of freedom, and of the evils of foreign influence and domination, do not propose to see either a French protectorate or a dictatorship permanently established within our boundaries.

THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.—We had hoped before this that the case of the steamer *Chesapeake*, before the Admiralty Court at Halifax, might have come to some conclusion. The case was adjourned till last Wednesday, but was then from some of the multifarious causes of the law's delay, postponed still further. There can, however, be no doubt as to what will be the ultimate result of the case. The intimation given by the Judge some time ago, that under the facts before him he should treat the case as one of piracy, was a very strong one, and it is also quite plain that the Court will not lend any countenance to that feeling which did some of the citizens of Halifax to sympathize with, and even to aid, the villains who had run away with the vessel. He referred to them as men who had "violated the proclamation of neutrality," who had "grossly and wilfully, and stealthily" violated the rights of neutral territory, and violently resisted officers seeking to execute process, and were then fugitives from justice. No Court would speak thus, if it were not determined to pass upon the case in accordance with the rules and acquirements of justice, and without reference to any false public feeling in favor of the men—and certainly it should be so. Where, of all places, should such an outrageous act of violence be frowned upon, if not in an Admiralty Court, the Court which administers the law of the sea, and has especial guardianship of the rights and immunities of peaceful navigators?

New City Railroads.

There are at present two bills before the State Legislature incorporating companies to run street railroads—one of them down Lexington-avenue and through Gramercy Park, and the other across the City near the City Hall. This description, of course, gives no idea of their tortuous wanderings. We shall not attempt to enumerate all the streets through which they are to run, as we doubt if a list of the streets through which they are *not* to run would not occupy a very much smaller portion of our space. We mention them, however, not for the purpose of either objecting to or approving of their course, but of calling attention to the fact that in neither of the bills is there the smallest provision for the comfort of the public or protection of their rights. The sole condition attached to the grant of these valuable franchises is that the fares shall not be over five cents. There is not one word about the number of cars to be run, the number of seats they are to contain, the number of passengers who may be crammed into them, or, in fact, a single restriction or proviso as against the companies. The only provisos in the charters are directed against the Mayor and Common Council, with the view of giving the companies the complete and uninterrupted monopoly of the tracks. The pending attempt to assert the doctrine that the rails may be used by the public has probably suggested some of these precautions. At all events, as the matter stands, these companies bid fair to get complete possession of most of the streets on the east side of the town, driving off all other public conveyances, and rendering the use of private carriages increasingly difficult and dangerous, and upon condition that they shall carry people in any posture they please, for five cents a head.

Considering that we are threatened with this outrage by the Legislature, and not by the Common Council, and in the teeth of the multiplied remonstrances of the last ten years on the subject of the management of these street cars, it is hard to tell where to look for redress. There is a theory that public opinion in this country is omnipotent,—but there are some unpleasant facts staring us in the face that strongly militate against it. Nobody who watches the political tendencies of our day can avoid seeing that we have growing up amongst us, in the shape of combinations of wealthy men, or men with money, called "Companies," a power which fills the place and is guilty of very much the same kind of misconduct as a bad and unscrupulous aristocracy. They exhibit the same contempt for popular feeling, the same audacity and energy in wresting the law to their own advantage, in overawing the constituted authorities and in debauching the Legislature. They are every year growing more reckless and determined. If a duke or earl were to get possession of our leading thoroughfares and run cars in them for his own advantage, with the same display of greed and the same ostentatious neglect of public comfort and decency which is now displayed by the various railroad corporations of this City, we should not submit to it for one hour. But, at the hands of a corporation, or, in other words, of a dozen or two men intent on making money out of us, there seems to be no extent of wrong or indignity to which we do not bow our heads without a murmur, or, if we do murmur, it produces no more effect than the sighing of the idle wind. There has always, until the appearance of the famous gridiron railroad scheme in 1860, been a notion current that, when the worst come to the worst, the excesses of these ravening speculators could be checked by the Legislature. But most of us have long abandoned this delusion. We know, as a matter of fact, that as against a railroad company the public is just as little considered in the Capitol at Albany as in the City Hall.

We must do the railroad companies the justice to say that they improve their opportunities. To them the men and women of the City are simply bodies of various weights and dimensions that have to be carried, and why they provide any of them with seats we cannot, for the life of us, imagine. If they supplied simply common cattle-pens on every line in this City, there would be grumbling, no doubt, but they know well they need not mind it, and that it could not in the least affect them. So we sincerely hope the Lexington-avenue operators will not indulge in that foolish waste of upholstery by which the care of other companies are marked. A common oblong wooden box, provided with plenty of straps, and one window at each end, will serve the purpose of conveying the public from one place to the other, and will be much less expensive, and they may rely upon it that there are no outrages on decency in the manner of carrying them which will not be attended with perfect impunity. We are satisfied that there is a point at which this street railroad nuisance will become intolerable. Where it is we cannot say; but we have the consolation of believing that the more unscrupulous the companies the sooner we shall reach it.

No Relaxation of Effort.

Is the backbone of the rebellion broken? To judge by some speeches in Congress, and some articles in the newspapers, the backbone of the rebellion has been broken a hundred times, and was speedily to be broken a hundred times more. In overcoming any difficulty, great or small, the first duty is to confront it squarely. The ostrich is no model for a rational man. Do we want more soldiers? Is there a necessity for a draft? Is it true, or is it not, that the nearer we approach the end, the more pressing becomes our need of a large army? And is it true, or not, that the more efficient we make our army, the more time, money, blood, and life, we shall save.

Those who can best judge our affairs, because it is their duty to know them in all their details and comprehensive magnitude, consider that we made a great advance last year, in spite of all our faults and blunders. But the rebellion is not broken, nor the war ended. On the contrary, we must expect more desperate efforts from the enemy in the next Spring than ever before. It will be their last convulsive strain. We ought to be prepared for it. Instead of allowing our military force to be diminished, we should increase it above the maximum of last year. Unless we do this, we shall run the risk of losing all the advantages we have yet gained. With their territorial limits diminished, the enemy have a greater power of concentration on every important point. On the contrary, we have longer lines of communication to protect, and a larger conquered, but still hostile, territory to occupy. This will necessarily diminish our effective force for the field, unless the army is correspondingly increased.

The rebels have two strong motives for making a desperate effort during the Spring and early Summer—to revive the hopes of their own people, and to put their copperhead friends in better plight for the coming Presidential election. If our forces are so weakened as to give them a few early successes, they expect a reaction in the North against the Administration, and in favor of the copperhead candidate. The copperheads understand this, and will give it their hearty coöperation, while pretending to favor the prosecution of the war; and they will do their best in every way they dare to obstruct the raising of troops. True Union men—men of a national spirit—ought to be sufficiently wise to see and ward off the danger. We must have no serious defeats next Spring. They would be tenfold more injurious than at any other time in a political, if not in a military, sense.

Prussian Politics.

Though the excitement about the Schleswig-Holstein question and the Duke of Augustenburg has cast the controversy between the Prussian King and the Lower Chamber into the shade, still the struggle continues without any disposition to compromise being manifested by either party.

VON BISMARK and his master evidently think that they can turn to account the warlike enthusiasm of the people, and need not make any attempt to conciliate the national representatives. Hence, when a deputation from the popular Chamber waited on WILLIAM with its address in reply to the royal speech, His Majesty very uncourteously refused to receive it, and thus threw away an excellent opportunity of abating the irritation of the members. It is not alone, however, by mere breaches of etiquette that the Sovereign and Government betray the hostility of their minds, and their determination not to succumb. Measures to confirm and legalize the most arbitrary acts of the recess have been prepared and introduced into both Houses. A new anti-press bill, which embodies some of the most oppressive and odious provisions of the ordinances, has been carried through the *Herrenhaus*; while a *projet de loi*, which will entitle the Minister to raise revenue and make disbursements as often as the Deputies decline to sanction his budget, is before the Second Chamber, and will form the first subject for debate after the holidays. These attempts to normalize despotism display the impotency as well as the malignity of the Executive, for, of course, neither one measure nor the other will ever become law. But if the country and the Diet are saved from the disgrace of being parties to such enactments, the credit must not be attributed in any degree to the instrumentality of the Upper House, which is as servile as the Senate of TIBERIUS, and shares all the antipathies of the "powers that be" against the Deputies and the Constitution. The promptness with which the Prussian Peers passed the anti-press bill demonstrates how inimical they are to liberty; and the censure which they had the impertinence to pronounce on the Lower Chamber, in their response to the speech from the throne, is proof of the feelings with which they regard the national representatives. Nor have the members of the Herrenhaus confined themselves to sanctioning anti-press bills, and constituting themselves censors of a coördinate branch of the Diet. So anxious were they to manifest their admiration of the contemplated financial scheme of the Cabinet, that they had not the decency to keep silent till the *projet* came under their own consideration, but were actually so shameless as to urge the monarch to adopt it, even before the Premier himself had announced his design. It would seem, indeed, as if the Prussian nobles were bent on magnifying the contest between the Crown and the country into a class conflict, which would rend society to atoms, and reduce the nation to a state of anarchy. Be this, however, as it may, it is certain that the support and encouragement which the Prussian Peers are giving to the King and his Government, in the present crisis, places them under a heavy responsibility, and renders them accountable to a great extent for whatever calamities may ensue.

With the Monarch, the Cabinet, and the Herrenhaus thus hostile and aggressive, the popular Chamber is naturally cautious and distrustful. Much as the Deputies sympathize with their cause which has roused the ardor of all Germany, and eagerly as they desire to see Prussia forward in vindicating the rights of their brother Teutons, they yet deem it their duty, as Prussian patriots, not to grant extraordinary supplies to a Government which manifests such a disposition to abuse power, and whose devotion to the enterprise which Germany has so much at heart is more than doubtful. The Lower Chamber knows right well that if VON BISMARK really wants to aid the Duchies, he has an ample force at his disposal for doing it.

A Contrast—Patriotism at Home and in the Field.

Patriotism in the City of New-York, or in any of our home communities, is a comparatively cheap and easy virtue. We go about our business as usual, eat our dinners, entertain our friends, enjoy amusements, and make money very much as we always have done. It is true, we subscribe to the Sanitary Commission, or invest in Governments, or make an occasional eloquent speech on our "glorious Union;" but on the whole, so far as our comfort and ease are concerned, the great American civil war might as well be in China. And yet, now and then, something comes to remind us of the immense contrast between our inglorious lives and the heroic actions being performed all around us. We hear, for instance, from East Tennessee from corps who have distinguished themselves on many a field; of gentlemen, whom we all know, sleeping on the ground, half barefooted in the snow, living in certain stations on a bit of hard-tack and small rations of pork, and the hardships which have been endured in that remote region by the brave men of our army will probably never be known. Supplies have been forwarded with great difficulty, much confusion has occurred in regard to the trains for particular corps, and the outlying detachments have especially suffered for the want of common necessaries. But even with ample food and luxurious clothing, let the polite reader fancy what picket duty must be on a bleak mountain side, with snow blowing in a gale, and the thermometer near zero, or camping in leaky tents, where no fire can be kept up, and the breath freezes on the beard of the sleeper; or marching through unbroken snow, against icy winds, for days together! But such is the kind of life which thousands of our once luxurious young men are now leading. Their fare is salt beef and hard tack, while we sit at tables loaded with luxuries; their bed is a blanket, and pine boughs or straw, with rain dripping in or snow sprinkling them, while we are tucked up on our comfortable mattresses.

They have hardship, we, comfort; they hold their lives in their hands every hour of the day, and we expect to reach an undisturbed old age. They have chosen exposure, cold, fatigue, hard fare, the risk of wounds, sickness and death, for the sake of country. We have either chosen ease, luxury, and the making of money, or we have been compelled to continue our former courses of life.

The contrast can never be forgotten. History will not forget it; and a people, above all, sensitive and grateful to heroic and patriotic services, will never suffer it to go out of mind. Whatever rewards the republic has to bestow, will, for the next generation at least, be given to those who have served her in the field.

This contrast, which, though so often repeated, must even now make the cheeks of thousands of our young men tingle with shame, should arouse every one who is enjoying the blessings of home to new efforts for the army.

Certainly, the least we can do is to contribute clothing and medicines and hospital stores to our brethren in the field, the camp and the hospital. To lighten the pangs of the wounded, to soften the pains of the sick, and smooth the pillow of the dying, is but the simplest duty for the great multitude for whose homes and children these brave men have suffered and bled. No individual—man, woman or child—in all classes of society that have a single luxury, should suffer this Winter to pass without contributing something to the great agency for supplying the wants of the army—the *Sanitary Commission*. There cannot be extravagant contributions to such a charity, and nothing but absolute penury can excuse from aiding it.

A QUEER FISH.—The Bostonians have caught a rare legal curiosity—a barrator—and they seem as tickled over their prize as a child with a new toy, and as delighted as AGASSIZ would be if the discovery of a new species of insect were announced. The lawyers have got the "barrator" in Court, and impaling him, as a wicked boy would a fly, upon the sharp point of their quips and quirks, they hold him up to the admiring gaze of a thronged Court-room, while the newspapers devote column after column to the proceedings, noting every twist and turn of the case as accurately as a surgeon jots down the motions of a victim undergoing the operation of vivisection.

Now, all this is not only undignified on the part of the denizens of the modern Athens,—it is very injudicious. Prof. AGASSIZ ought to give his fellow-citizens warning in time. He must know that a barrator is a species of polypus. The more you try to exterminate him the more rapidly he will multiply, and the more obstinately he will not be exterminated. If the Bostonians are not careful, barratry will become an epidemic among them, and we earnestly advise them to avert this dire result by at once having a *nolle pros.* entered in the case now before them. Then, if they want to be rid of the offending individual, let them get up a well founded report that an order for his arrest and commitment to Fort Warren has been issued by the State or War Departments, and if the avenues of escape northward are left conveniently open, it is hazarding little to predict that Canada will in a few days welcome another distinguished American as an exile, for the Provinces are rapidly becoming the asylum of American nuisances of all sorts.

The Anglo-Maorian War.

Judging from the comments of the British press on our American campaigns, one would suppose that in war, a General had only to find out his enemy, and fight him; but it appears from the way in which the British themselves have been carrying on war in New-Zealand that this off-hand mode of conducting military operations is not at all times desirable. For months Gen. CAMERON has been encamped, with a strong force, almost within sight of the Maorian position at Meremere, yet he has not, until now, once ventured to assail it. On the contrary, instead of making a grand effort to crush the main body of the enemy, and to end the conflict by a single blow, he has been converting his troops into guerrilla bands and training them to combat the natives with their own weapons. This style of strategy may prove more effective against the Maories than a more imposing system; but, though great things are expected from it, recent occurrences rather seem to indicate that the anticipation has not hitherto been realized. The events of the Fall would, in fact, be hardly deserving of notice, did they not tend to illustrate the efficacy of the bush-whacking system alluded to. The organization of what are termed "flying columns," whose duty it is to scour the country in detached bodies, and to cut off marauding parties of Maories, has certainly not deterred the natives from "planting ambuscades" and surprising the troops. On the 21 of September, for instance, an outlying picket from the Queen's Redoubt—Gen. CAMERON'S Headquarters—consisting of sixty of the Royal Irish, under Lieut. DAWSON, were suddenly attacked in the rear by a party of Maories, and though the soldiers charged, repulsed, and pursued them to a considerable distance, still, on returning to their original position, they were assailed by another party, and had not Capt. LE FANU FRANCE, of the Fortieth, come to their assistance, they might have been compelled to retreat. On the 7th of the same month, a yet more striking illustration of the boldness of the natives, and of the supineness of the "flying columns," occurred near Cameron-town. An escort, conveying provisions and military stores to the camp in canoes, was fired on by a large body of Maories near the above-named place; three Europeans and two aboriginal loyalists were killed, and both the canoes and their cargoes fell into the hands of the victors. This, however, is not the worst. The firing attracted the attention of the commander of a neighboring redoubt, who dispatched fifty men to the rescue. On approaching the Maorian ambuscade, they charged, but were met by so sharp a fire that they had to give ground, leaving the Captain and three privates dead, and a number wounded. Nor is it improbable that the whole detachment would have been slaughtered, had it not been for the gallantry of a Sergeant, named MCKENNA, who rallied the men, and, at their head, forced his way through the thick of their assailants with the loss of only one of his band.

The Europeans are, of course, gradually acquiring skill in bush warfare, and may, in time, prove troublesome to their adversaries. But it may be safely inferred from the foregoing examples that the Maories will long remain their masters in that department of the art military.

Though the success of the colonists hitherto does not by any means entitle them to assume a confident and arrogant tone, they nevertheless boldly predict that the affair will soon be over. They admit, indeed, that the Maories are valiant, skilful, and indefatigable, and that they will continue the contest while their resources endure; but the colonists fancy that the ammunition of the natives is already failing, and that when their present supply is spent, they will have to submit. Now if the Maorian stock of ammunition were really at as low an ebb as the whites imagine, and if there were really no possibility of their obtaining a fresh supply, these heroic savages would no doubt labor under peculiar and insurmountable difficulties. It would seem, however, from the numerous ambuscades which they plant in the forest, and from the deadly fire which they open on their enemies wherever they encounter them, that *they* apprehend do such calamity, and that the colonists must be afflicted with some hallucination touching this matter. So far, in truth, is the New-Zealand war from promising to be a short one, that its events rather indicate the contrary. The guerrilla system of warfare is always tedious, and, if the British cling to it, the struggle may hold for years, and our rebellion may be crushed, and the Union restored, ere this conflict at the antipodes between civilized cupidity and savage patriotism is brought to a close.

The Late Archbishop Hughes.

At St. Peter's Church, on Friday, a solemn High Mass Requiem was held for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop Hughes. On this occasion the Celebrant was Rev. WM. QUINN, Pastor of the Church; Deacon, Rev. M. A. MAGNIN, Madison, New-Jersey; Sub-Deacon, Rev. Mr. COWANS, Staten Island; Master of the Ceremonies, Rev. Mr. MAGNIN. The whole of the alter and sanctuary were hung with black cloth festooned with white. In the middle aisle was a coffin covered with a black pall, on which was a large white cross. Surrounding the coffin were twelve wax candles. Within the sanctuary were seated Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, Rev. Dr. NEILSON, Rev. P. CONWAY, Ireland; Rev. M. CURRAN, Rev. P. FARRELL, Rev. WM. CLEARY, Rev. A. DONNELLY, Very Rev. P. MORAN, Newark, N. J., and Rev. JAS. MORAN. Among those present in the body of the church were Mr. MICHAEL HUGHES and Mrs. ROSEMEUS, brother and sister of the late Archbishop. The choir, under the direction of Mr. PECHIN, the organist, sang some most delightful music; the most noticeable were the *Dies Iræ* and *Lacrymosa* choruses of MOZART. The offertory *Libera me Domine*, composed by Mr. PECHIN, was also excellently rendered. The principal singers in the choir are Mrs. EASTON and Miss CHASE, soprano; Miss GIOBELLA and Miss HOBBINGS, alto; Mr. HUBNER, tenor, and Mr. GROBES, bass.

OBITUARY.—Mr. J. B. RUSSARDE, one of the cashiers in the employ of the People's Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-street, died very suddenly on Friday.

ing Objects—Scenes of Teaching in an Industrial School.

The great difficulty in all teaching is the liability of falling into routine—both teachers and scholars going on in a mechanical manner, without any invention on one side or much activity of the mental faculties on the other. There are peculiar obstacles also in the teaching of young children, from the fact that children's minds work so much through their senses, while our common systems are so much addressed to their memory and abstract powers. Then, the English language is a dreadful undertaking in itself, for a child, there being so little analogy and so many exceptions and irregularities in its construction. Knowing the letters has no connection with the sound of them; spelling has scarcely any relation with reading, and the sound of one word is very little guide to another, spelt exactly alike. When the child's mind reaches such a study as geography the whole subject of a map is a mystery to it; the relation of the points of compass on a diagram and the points in the streets about him being an exceedingly difficult subject to grasp at first. "Definitions," of course, are the last conquest of even a mature mind, and as they are usually taught in primary schools, they are a perfect absurdity. So the first idea of a standard of weights and measures, and the meaning of numeration, is very hard to convey in the beginning to the child.

To a certain extent, these and other difficulties are obviated by a system which has long been employed with success in the Ragged Schools of England, and in some schools in this country, and which, to a degree, is a substitute for invention in the teacher—the "Object-System."

It is impossible, in a brief article, to give a full account of the whole system; but I can, perhaps, give the idea most clearly by a description of the first lessons in one of our Industrial Schools, where a skilful teacher is applying it—the school at the corner of Avenue B and Sixteenth-street.

A class of little ones is gathered for the first great step of education—the learning of letters. The letters, on little cards, are sprinkled about a table; one is selected by the teacher, and the children are told to find one like it; then they are to pick it out on a large card; then she writes different letters on the black-board, and they point with a rod to the one selected, or again they make the letters themselves with slips of pasteboard. In this way they are to learn the letters *by eye first*; next they are told its *sound*, (not its name;) they are thoroughly familiarized with it, and then two letters are put together, and the children themselves work out the word. The idea of a word very soon comes to an intelligent child in this way, and the constant exercise of the perceptive faculties in this lesson is likely to make the letter remembered. A class in spelling follows. The teacher writes the initial consonants, in the lesson we saw, *f*. "Now, children, fill it out!" "Fling!" shouts one. "Spell it!" It is spelt. "What does it mean?" "To throw." "Another!" "*Flat!*" "What does it mean?" (Quick as a flash, evidently with perfect familiarity,) "Thing what hops and bites, ma'am!" Each word is written as spelt; if wrong, the class correct it, and the line would be something thus: *Fl-ing—Fl-at—Fl-y*; or this: "*Cl.*" "Now, children, what word?" "Cl-ap!" "What does it mean?" "Spat your hands, ma'am!" (Another.) "*Cl-ub.*" "What does it mean?" (Answer, with a very suggestive readiness.) "Thing what the M. P. hits with, ma'am!"—and a similar *list* is formed here. Next a lesson, perhaps in "language," on the board. The teacher writes single words incorrectly, and the scholars correct. She then connects them incorrectly, and the scholars make grammar, punctuation and spelling right, as far as they can—each one being kept wide awake by the desire of correcting the teacher. The first words taught are those similar: as, for instance, the child is taken through *sow, mow, tow*, while *cow* being differently pronounced, is kept for a separate lesson—analogies, not exceptions, being at first presented.

Next, a lesson in animals. A bright class of little girls stand around. The teacher—"Now, children, I am going to tell you about an animal you never saw, and before I show you the picture, I shall ask you some questions. This animal is to be *the seal*; and he lives partly on land and partly in the water. As he has to swim in the water, what shape do you think his body should be—square or rather pointed?" "Pointed," they all answer, and draw a supposed shape of a seal. "I remember of hearing once that a seal on the coast of Greenland used to come up to the top of the water whenever he heard the church bells ring. What do you think that showed?" "That he'd like to go to church, ma'am!" (from a very demure and somewhat ragged young girl.) "No, no—not that; but about his hearing?" "He'd hear quick!" "Well, the seal hears quick; now, what must he have to move along in the water? How do you get on, on the water?" "Wid oars, ma'am." "Yes, oars; but what are the oars for a fish?" "Fins!" from all together. After similar questions a picture is presented, and the scholars are asked about each separate organ of the animal, and the probable reason for it and its use, and thus learn the adaptation of the organs to the habits.

Now, a class in definitions. Each scholar is supplied with a piece of leather and of paper. They are to hold them up to the light. "Now, children, how is the leather different from the paper?" "Cannot see through it, ma'am!" "Well, we call that *opaque*. What is opaque? Leather, then, is opaque," and she writes it on a board, they spelling. So every quality of the leather is worked out by the children, each one giving other instances of something "flexible," or "tough," or whatever it might be. Another class: A piece of mace is put in each child's hand—"Well, children, does this grow here?" "No." "It grows where lemons and oranges grow. What do we call those countries?" "Hot." "Yes; hot or tropical." "Now, what other things grow in such countries?" "Pea nuts, ma'am!" "Cocoanuts!" and so on. "Well, how does it smell?" "Sweet and pleasant." "Do you think of other things that smell sweet and pleasant?" (Answer from a poor little creature who has evidently had "experiences.") "Brandy, ma'am!" In this manner every quality of the mace is defined by the class, and definitions obtained in that way are not likely to be lost. The children, of course, take an intense interest in such a lesson, and are all on the alert.

A class now comes forward for a lesson in the points of the compass.

Any one who has taught a child knows how difficult it is for him to transfer the idea of east and west, &c., to the diagram or map. For a long time a map is a mystery to a child's mind.

Here, a boy was called upon to take his place on the north side of the room, and the scholars were to clap if he made a mistake. A sturdy little fellow, with rather ragged habiliments, walked deliberately forward, looked all around, and walked toward the west side, when a tremendous clapping sent him confused to his seat. Then another and another were called up with various results of derisive clapping and silent sneers, the whole school interested in the lesson as if it were a game, until the points of the compass in the room are fixed in the children's minds. Then a table is taken, and a boy is called upon to put an apple on the east side and a block on the west, and so on, with a similar noisy criticism by the school, until the same points are settled upon the table. Next, a little girl is to draw one side of the table—the short side—on the blackboard, and another the long side, and so on with the four sides. Then another is to put a chalk-mark on the drawing where the apple is, where the block is, and where each of the four objects is. "Now, children, who will tell where the apple and the east side are on the board?" A little girl takes the pointer and is clapped down. Another tries and succeeds. This goes on until the class understand which is the north or south, and so on, on the map of the table. From this the transition is easy to instruction in maps of streets, of the City and the State.

Again, the standard of weights and measures is to be taught. The teacher tells one of the little girls to open a shop, which is provided with different lengths of tape and laths of various sizes. Another little girl is sent to the shop to buy "a short piece of tape," but the article is not of the right length, and the teacher sends her back; she calls again, but does not get the right length. Then the teacher wants "a long lath" and "a middle-sized lath," &c., &c., but still cannot be suited. What was long in laths is short in tape, and all is confusion. So, she says: "Now, children, suppose we measure off first so much of tape, so many thumbs' length or arms' measurement, and will call that a yard, and make that the rule to measure by; and now I will send for what I want."

The reader will see how naturally thus the idea of a standard is planted in the children's minds, and lessons in measurement grow from it. A similar lesson is given in weights, but here the scholars themselves with eyes shut are required to test different weights, so as to cultivate the instinct of weight.

I might enlarge this brief description of an extended system, with an account of the lessons in "inventive drawing," in which the children are stimulated to devise various forms, geometrical and otherwise, by little colored pieces of pasteboard and by drawing on the board; as, also, of the lessons in "form," in which various blocks are used. The lessons in "numeration" of objects should also be spoken of and the teachings of Scripture facts and truths by object-cards.

But enough has been given to show to those who may not be familiar with the "object-system," its remarkable adaptation to the minds of young children. The great methods at the base of it are a constant appeal to the senses of the *child*, a stimulating the pupil to work out his lesson himself, and the forcing the teachers from routine instruction to constant invention and activity. It is true that teaching under this system is much harder than under the old, but it is time that a primary teacher's work should be inspired by a little more intellectual spirit.

Learning under this is attractive, and enters the child's mind especially through the senses and the imagination, where his faculties are most active.

All persons who teach children in religious *matters have long known that "truth objective"* is the only truth that takes hold of them. Why should we not believe it equally in intellectual instruction? C. L. B.

The Speed of the "Double Propeller."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a passenger on the last trip of the *Fulton* from Hilton Head to New-York, it occurred to me that an incident which transpired during the voyage might not prove uninteresting to your readers, and would go far toward settling a much disputed question which for some time past has agitated the scientific world in its appropriate sphere, viz., the speed to be attained by the use of the double propeller, or "twin screw," as they term it on the other side. On Saturday, 9th inst., while at dinner, (about 2 o'clock,) one of the men came below and reported to the Captain a suspicious looking steamer ahead on the port bow, I think. The Captain went on deck and at once changed the course of the ship in the direction of the stranger. All sail was made, and the vessel put in perfect trim, by filling water casks, &c., while the engineers vied with sailors in getting her all the steam she could carry, in hopes of adding another trophy to the list of prizes this fast vessel has captured. Even the hawser for taking the stranger in tow was got up from the hold, the guns run out, and every preparation made to board, so sure were we all that she would fall an easy prey to us. The black smoke belching from her furnaces, and her shifting course, left no uncertainty on the mind of any one as to the character of the craft. At first we gained on her a little, but afterward seemed only to hold our own, until night coming on, we lost her, and the ship took her course again for home. We got near enough, however, to see that she was a good-sized vessel, and as she rolled, could plainly see she had two propellers, one under each counter. Now the *Fulton* is proverbially one of the fastest vessels ever built in this country, and during the trip several times logged 15 knots, yet, in a chase of nearly four hours we gained but little upon this blockade-runner. The Captain thought it was the same vessel he had given chase to once before. I have always been an advocate of the double-propeller, and have felt satisfied, whenever a fair and practical test were made, it would develop, in point of speed, as much superiority as it is admitted to possess over the single screw in other respects. And particularly with us, where right draft and quick handling are of so much importance, it should not be overlooked. The power of manœuvering rapidly is of immense importance in a fight, and a vessel that can turn upon her centre, as it were, and deliver both broadsides while her antagonist fires one, would quickly turn the tide of battle in her favor. There are many objections to side-wheel steamers for war purposes, among them the necessary exposure above the water-line of a large portion of the machinery; while, with the use of the double propeller, all, or nearly all, may be protected. It is gratifying to know that the Navy Department is fully alive to the importance of this principle, and that all the light-draft monitors now building—of which there are some twenty, I believe—are to have two propellers. I predict that the adoption of the "twin screw" will greatly increase the speed of this description of vessel and augment their efficiency in every way.

Very respectfully yours, W.

Experimental Trial with Plated Targets—Reply to Mr. Hoster's Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have again to take up my steel-pointed cudgel to say a few lines in reply to a two-column article in your paper of the 15th instant, wherein a writer, signing himself "Gradual Resistance," tells his little plaintive story of the disappointment he met with at the Ordnance and Navy Department in Washington *with regard to some experiments made on a target*; said target, in the opinion of "Gradual Resistance," being destined to astonish the world, but which, unfortunately for him, was all smashed to pieces at the trial.

Now, Mr. Editor, by one of the strangest accidents in life, I happen to know something of the trial alluded to; and cannot but be amazed at the heart-rending illustration which appeared in the *Scientific American* of Jan. 2, of an improved system for armored ships, in which a brace of maimed mariners lie kicking spasmodically on one side of a monitor turret; while on the other side, a jolly tar is puffing his pipe regardless alike of the shot at his back, and the flying bolts which have demolished his comrades. Of course the man with the pipe is the "gradual resistance" party, with wood *facing* to the turret armor, while his shipmates are the representa-

tives of the "Sickles cut-off" with cast-iron facing on their corner.

This is all very handsome, and exceedingly instructive; but the worst of the matter is to be found in the following record of facts, which I am strongly desirous, as are others, and which I beg you will forward a copy of to your distinguished and meritorious shipbuilder, Mr. W. H. Webb.

Furthermore, Mr. Editor, I beg you to understand that in future, should you or any of your contributors feel inclined to enter the ring in a fair fight against the navy ordnance, you may rest assured of a rejoinder at all times, leaving the public to draw a fair inference between humbug and imperial results.

C. W. B.

THE EXPERIMENT.

Report made to Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, on practice made at an iron-plated Target, (No. 20) without wood facing, the practice being made for comparison with Target No. 28, on Mr. Hoster's plan.

PERCOTA BATTERY, May 16, 1863.

TARGET No. 20.—This target was made of one 4½-inch Scrap-iron plate, *backed* by 20 inches of solid oak, and joined together with four wood screw bolts.

The target was placed against a bank of solid clay.

In distances were—

Iron-plate—4 feet long; 4 feet wide, 4½ inches thick.

Timber—20 inches thick.

Gun, XI, No. 334 (N. F.)—Charges of Common Powder.

Projectiles—Solid cast-iron shot. | Cloverdale iron. | Hopkins iron.

Officer in charge—Lieut.-Com. MITCHELL.

Weight of Projectile—169.9 pounds.

Weight of Powder-charge—30 pounds.

Distance of Target—91 feet.

The shot struck the target 18 inches from the top edge—14½ inches from lower edge—2 inches from right-hand edge and 17 inches from left-hand edge—it passed through the plate, and imbedded itself in the second course of timbers, with its rear 6½ inches from the outer surface of plate—the shot broke into pieces.

Diameter of shot-hole, 15 inches.

Indentation of plate on top edge of shot-hole, ½ of an inch; on the lower edge, ¾ of an inch; on the right-hand edge, ½ an inch, and on the left-hand edge 1-16 of an inch.

The first and middle courses of timbers were shattered. Three beams in the third course were broken in two, and the whole timbers bulged out on left-hand side 11 inches, and on right-hand side 4½ inches.

None of the bolts were broken nor started from the surface of the plate.

In this experiment all the weights and measurements character of powder, shot and targets corresponded, with the exception that one of them (on Mr. HOSTER'S plan) had one foot in thickness of white oak on the face of the plate, and the shot went through entirely, and imbedded itself in the bank of earth one foot three inches, while the target *without* this oak facing offered greater resistance, and the shot only penetrated the iron plate and first course of timbers, embedding itself in the second course.

Respectfully submitted.

W. MITCHELL,
Lieut.-Commander, U. S. N.

The Navy Department and the Speed of Our Vessels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You may have noticed, in the controversy now being carried on in the columns of your journal between Mr. DICKERSON and the Navy Department, that in all the answers of the latter to the arguments and assertions of Mr. DICKERSON, they have advanced no fact and no argument in support of their favorite theory upon the question which concerns so vitally the power and efficiency of our navy, but have contented themselves, by way of answer, with the absurd proposition for a race, and with imputations upon the character and veracity of Mr. DICKERSON, calling him, in effect, a mechanical charlatan and a liar.

Now, we submit, Mr. Editor, that such a course contains no answer whatever to the question under discussion, viz., can a high rate of speed be attained without an independent cut-off? The views of the Navy Department upon this subject are well known, and equally *well condemned*.

Now, the department, instead of attempting to defend those views, assails and vilifies whoever ventures to cast a doubt upon them.

It may be noticed, also, in this connection, that the department, in their proposition for a race, seem to have voluntarily abandoned their theory, for we find the men who declare that a high rate of speed can be attained *without* an independent cut-off, bringing forward a vessel whose engines are provided with an independent cut-off, as the crack vessel of the navy in point of speed.

Again we find all their apologists virtually conceding this point, for every vessel they have indicated as attaining a high rate of speed, has engines which are provided with independent cut-offs.

Now, in view of these facts, are we not justified in asking the Navy Department to adopt one of two courses? viz.: Either to cease decrying the character and mechanical skill of Mr. DICKERSON, and answer him with facts and arguments in defence of their favorite theory, or to utterly abandon it.

We think we are justified in looking with suspicion upon a theory which is utterly rejected by men like FOXHALL, SIMON and VANDERBILT—men who have built and are building the fastest vessels afloat, as witness the magnificent results attained in the *Vanderbilt, Kin-Kiang* and *Fo-Kien*, and demanding something more than the mere *ipse dixit* of the Navy Department to sustain it.

However, let us live in hope that between this discussion and the investigations of the Senate Committee we may reach ground at last. G. W. D.

Another Note from Mr. Baird.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to state, in addition to what I stated in my card in the TIMES of the 19th instant, that a new set of drawings was required and was made for the valve-gear of the *Kin Kiang*. Such of the patterns in the Allaire Works as were suitable were used, but with the making of said drawings, Mr. DICKERSON had nothing to do. When an inventor obtains a patent, he is required to give such drawings and description of his invention that those skilled in the art can construct his invention. From the knowledge possessed of the "Sickles cut-off," as applied on other vessels, this valve-gear was made. In my business as a constructor of steamships I have frequent calls of parties zealously advocating the introduction of patents. For example, patent grate-bars, to save ten per cent.; patent valves to save twenty-five per cent.; patent pistons to save ten per cent.; patent paddle-wheels to save twenty per cent.; patent screw-propellers to save twenty per cent. When Mr. DICKERSON states that if the "Sickles cut-off" was taken from the engine of the *Kin Kiang*, and any other substituted, she would for the same power consume one-fourth more coal, I regard it as I do the above, the exaggerated statement of one who attaches an undue value to one idea.

While I consider the "Sickles cut-off" is good, and give Mr. DICKERSON credit for his exertions to perfect his gear, I do not think that the performance of the vessel would be materially different if another "cut-off" had been used.

The great majority of those who construct our side-wheel steamers have so far not seen proper to use the "Sickles cut-off," and yet have not failed in producing fast and successful steamers.

Respectfully yours, JOHN BAIRD.
JANUARY 23, 1864.

The Chesapeake.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your able discussion of the status of the officers and men who seized the *Chesapeake*, have you not overlooked the fact that they had voluntarily taken upon themselves the relation of passengers toward the carriers or owners? Having assumed the duties of a passenger, how could they, by any legal act, change their relation during the voyage? I say by any "legal" act, for if their act were not piratical, it were legal as the act of a belligerent. But it is the duty of every passenger to obey the rules of the ship, to observe order, not to tamper with the crew, and to do duty himself as a sailor in time of danger, when required by the master so to do. These obligations, recognized by all maritime nations, have now the force of public law; and I submit that, great as are the pretentions of Jeff. Davis, not even his commission can confer upon a passenger who, contracting these obligations, goes on board the vessel under that contract, the right to throw them aside on the high seas and seize the vessel as a belligerent.

I am, Sir, &c., L.

Sandstone vs. Trap.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Amid all the discussion of plans for the improvement of the Broadway pavement, it is strange that the fundamental difficulty should have been so lost sight of. Trap is not a proper material for pavement, because it is too hard and takes a polish with use. No method, "Belgian" or other, of cutting the trap can more than temporarily obviate this difficulty, as the fault is in the *material*, not the *form*. All our great thoroughfares will become as bad as Broadway in a few years. The Mayor's plan of covering the streets with sand and gravel would prevent horses from slipping, but would also greatly increase the dirt, and consequently the expense of removing it. Were it not for this expense, caused partly by the high price of labor and partly by the Aldermanic per centage, macadam would be the best pavement possible, but under the circumstances, it is unattainable. What we want is *sandstone*, such as the French use; and this, I am informed by scientific men, who have no pecuniary interest in the matter, can be laid down much cheaper than Belgian or any kind of trap. There is plenty of it in New-Jersey. The subject is eminently worth the attention of municipal economists. C. A. BRISTED.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war, that country owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced selling, his business was done on Credit and strictly with the Trade.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c., but Morton has in no case changed his prices. Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

"A Slight Cold" and its Results
RELIEVED AT ONCE
By that King of Remedies,
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. Sold by all Druggists.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume; Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it is taken.
Manufactured only by LANGTRY, PHALON & SON,
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., have given special honorary recommendation to the Palmer Arms, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous. No disappointment. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 10 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Trusses—Dr. Riggs' Improved Trusses, shoulder braces, supporters, spinal instruments and other appliances, may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., N. Y.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Friday, Jan. 22, LIDA, wife of William A. Archer, and daughter of Benjamin D. and Maria Brush, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 24 West 20th-st., on Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Jan. 22, HARRIET HOLMES, daughter of Amos S. and Caroline A. Brown, aged 9 months and 22 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 126 West 13th-st.

DEBILLER.—On Friday night, Jan. 22, GEORGE DEBILLER, in the 37th year of his age, an active member of Valley Forge Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 46.

His friends, relatives and the New-York Fire Department are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., this day (Sunday) at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUTCHINGS.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, S. LEWIS, eldest son of Stephen B. Hutchings.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of his father, No. 106 West 34th-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Harmet for interment.

MCGRAW.—At Painesville, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, from injuries received in the recent accident on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, NICHOLAS MCGRAW, of this City, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., without further notice.

SILLIMAN.—On Friday evening, Jan. 22, Mrs. HETTA ELY SILLIMAN, wife of Gold S. Silliman, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Jerusalem-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SUCH.—At Beaufort, S. C., on Saturday, Dec. 26, JAMES SUCH, U. S. Navy, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery. His friends are invited to attend.

VOLCKMER.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Jan. 21, CATHARINE A. VOLCKMER, widow of the late Henry Volckmer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Lutheran Church, 15th-st., near 3d-av., on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock precisely.

WALKER.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, after a short illness, WILLIAM WALKER, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Samuel J., William H. and Benjamin F. Walker, and of his son-in-law, Peter G. Ryerson, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son Samuel, No. 259 West 56th-st., on Monday afternoon, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

PACIFIC LODGE No. 233 F. AND A. M.—Brethren are hereby notified to assemble at the Lodge Room, No. 8 Union-square, on Sunday, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, S. L. HUTCHINGS. By order,

JAMES HYDE, A. A. VALENTINE, M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 132.—Jan. 23, 1864.
74, 37, 63, 32, 57, 11, 36, 48, 35, 28, 4, 15.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 130.—Jan. 23, 1864.
42, 19, 65, 23, 7, 20, 35, 53, 69, 67, 38, 1, 71, 60, 50, 2.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 38—Jan. 23, 1864.
6, 65, 48, 20, 55, 63, 13, 15, 72, 24, 12, 37.
CLASS 40—Jan. 23, 1864.
38, 37, 62, 60, 73, 5, 68, 39, 11, 3, 32, 10, 36, 15, 71, 43.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. C. R., Box No. 101 Times Office.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

NOTICE TO COACH OWNERS.
FIREMEN'S BALL.
Drivers will come in on 16th-st., set down their company and go out through 15th-st., and take up in the same order.
THOS. W THORNE,
Captain 20th Precinct, City Hall.

USE HYGEIAN COUGH MIXTURE.
Depot, No. 80 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Fine gold English patent lever watches, $35, $50, $100, $125, $150 to $200 each. Gold hunting detached levers, $45, $60, $65, $80, $70, $90, $90, $100 to $300 each. Gold hunting cylinder watches, $40 $45, $50 to $75 each. Enamel dial watches, $60, $70, $80 to $90 each; some with diamonds on the outside of case. Gold watches for ladies as low as $35, $40, $50, and $55 each. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION OF hymns and tunes for the Choir, Church, and Public Service is now ready. It contains 350 psalm and poetry hymns and tunes, such as "Rock of Ages," "Coronation," "Shall We Know Each Other There," &c. "Come, let us sing the songs of Zion," "Shall We Meet Beyond the River," "Lord, Give Us Faith," "Every Day and Hour," "Only Glorious," "We'll Walk till Jesus Comes," "A Few More Years Shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells Chime On," "Over the River," "Shall We Meet No More to Part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever With the Lord," &c. Price, bound, 60 cents; $5 per dozen; $35 per hundred. Cloth bound, embossed, gilt, 75 cents; $7 per dozen; $50 per hundred. Postage, 16 cents each.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL be installed Pastor of Westminster Church, 42d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, the 24th inst. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. Forte will preach the sermon. Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS will deliver the charge to the people; and Rev. Mr. CLARK the charge to the Pastor. The usual morning services at 10½ o'clock.

REV. JAMES PERSHLEY, D. D., FORmerly of the City, will deliver two lectures in the United Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., near northeast corner of Jane-st. and 8th-av. The first on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26; subject—*From Gaza to Sinai*. The second on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28; subject—*What I saw in Jerusalem*. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for both, 25 cents; for one, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the Rooms, Bible House, 24-av., corner 8th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock. An essay will be read by a member; subject—*Practical Christian Activity*. Address by Rev. P. ROTHER. Young men are invited. R. R. McBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

THE FIFTH COURSE OF SERMONS ON THE LITURGY, will be preached by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Subject—*The Creeds*. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. A collection will be made in aid of the Fund for the free distribution of Prayer Books.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The fifteenth discourse of this series will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, by Rev. Wm. A. BARTLETT. Subject—*Solomon*. Preaching in the MORNING also, by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The General Judgment—Its Necessity and Certainty*. Rev. Dr. FLETCHER will preach at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening next week, at 7½ o'clock.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. The nineteenth in the course of Sabbath evening lectures will be delivered by Rev. M. S. HOPKINS, D. D., of New-York, on SABBATH, Jan. 24, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. MOGLASHAN, as usual. Seats free.

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BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—SUNDAY EVENING, a few lectures on the most prominent Christian denominations, will be commenced by Rev. Mosss BALLOU. Introductory—*The Roman Catholic Church, its Doctrines and Practices*. Mr. BALLOU preaches also in the MORNING.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 11 A. M., and Dr. R. B. WESTBROOK in the evening. Children's Meeting, 4 o'clock. Meeting in Cooper Institute in behalf of needy soldiers' families the last SUNDAY EVENING of the month.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES—being discourses upon *Christian Life*, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. J. T. DURYEA will preach the fourth of this series on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Experiences Attending Conversion*.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, cor. 6th-av. and 23d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services every SABBATH, morning and evening. Subject for evening—*The Nature, Degree and Kind of Proof of Prophecy*. Very important. Services at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND STREET, corner Waverley Place.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., an assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. The quarterly collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal)—In East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th aves.; Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, 30TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d avs. Rev. Wm. A. W. MATHER, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M. The Rev. ALEX. B. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's, in the Bowery, will preach in the evening. Seats free.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, Jan. 24. Morning services, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VINTON, at 10½ o'clock. Evening services, in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., opposite Centre-st. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Rates of the Bonds, Mortgages, &c.—Jan. 23, 1864.

Gov. and U.S.Sts. 6 pr. Cts.	100	Hud. R. R.	141
Bank Trans. 1-2-10 p. c.	60	do.	b30 141⅜
do. & April.	107⅜	do.	b10 141⅝
$2,000 U. S. 6s, 1y.	97⅞	do.	140⅝
5,000 Tex. St. 6s, '90.	81½	do.	140⅝
Bonds Dr. War Loan.	100⅛	do.	b10 140⅝
1,000 Mo. State 6s.	69	do.	b10, 140⅝
1,000 do.	67¾	100 Harlem R.	20
2,000 do.	67¾	200 do.	20⅛
2,000 do.	67¾	200 do.	20⅛
2,000 City 6s, '67.	100	200 do.	20⅛
20,000 Ontario Min. 7s, '67.	87	200 do.	b30 20⅛
5,000 N.Y.Cen. 7s, '76...117⅞	6100	do.	20⅛
2,000 E.M.M.R. 7s, '79.	118	200 do.	b5 20
1,000 Hud. R. 2d 6. F...116	900	do.	b30 20
20,000 Har. R. 1st M.	108⅜	1100 do.	b30 20⅜
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s, '63.	101	200 do.	b30 20⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R.	121	200 do.	b30, 101
2,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	91⅛	200 Mich. Cen. R.	136⅜
2,000 Tol. W. & W. 1 M. Ex.	101½	200 do.	b30 136⅜
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	86	50 do.	b30, 137⅛
1,000 Clev. & Y. 1st.	100	do.	137⅛
20,000 Al. G. W. & O. 1 M.	91	200 do.	b10, 137⅛
2,000 McGregg, W. 1st M.	93½	100 do.	137⅛
20,000 Am. Gold.	156⅛	200 do.	b7, 137⅛
1,100 do.	156⅜	200 do.	b4, 137⅛
No Caution Gs.	39	14 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	87⅜
2000 do.	39	25 M. S. & N. I. R.	88
200 do.	39⅛	1100 do.	87⅞
200 do.	b10 39⅛	100 do.	b10 88⅛
200 do.	b10 39⅜	300 do.	b10 88⅛
2000 Ohio 6s, Gold Frt.	81	300 do.	b10 88⅛
200 do.	b10 80⅜	80 do.	b10 88⅛
200 do.	b10 80	100 do.	b30 88⅛
200 do.	b10 80	100 do.	b30 88⅛
200 do.	80	600 do.	b10 88⅛
200 do.	79⅞	200 do.	b10 88⅛
200 do.	b10 79⅞	200 M. S. & N. I. Gd.	124
200 Quick. M. Co.	6⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	120
200 do.	b10 6⅝	200 do.	b30, 119⅞
200 do.	b30 6⅝	200 do.	b30 120
200 do.	b30 6⅝	200 do.	b10 120⅛
200 do.	b10

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, further receive subscriptions. We cannot, therefore, further receive subscriptions. We shall be pleased to fill orders for this Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also keep on hand and sell all kinds of Government Stocks; Buy and sell 6 per cent. Interest-bearing Local Treasury Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7-10 Three-Year Notes.

6 per cent. Compound Interest Bonds, 1862.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Making collections effected or orders executed on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,

Jan. 20, 1864. Gov. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. BONNEHARDS & GERHARD, Bankers, No. 41 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums to suit the purchaser, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in gold coin.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, license and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Sommer and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the said Bonds are not yet issued, but remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the Income Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Grange to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 219 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 62 miles between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 30 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, a direct route from Chicago to the Atlantic Cities via New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, No. 41 Nassau-st., to whom the Company's pertinent agents, where subscription books for the issue have been opened.

W. B. JUDSON, President.

No. 2 William-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present their for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, that an interest coupon on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANS,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRISWELL, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

MEYLERT & CO., No. 2 Wall-st., BANKERS & BROKERS,

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

$50,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED by a prominent importing house on Broadway; thirty years' experience in the business; present concern (which has been indispensable to the facilities of doing the business which it does) mostly for realizing very profitable; only two partners, one residing in Europe as purchaser. None but principals, with name and address, need apply. All communications will be held strictly confidential. Address Box 2,967 New-York Postoffice.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL Stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further Installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

H. H. BOODY, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO THE BANKING business of the late firm of (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 26, until after the election.

JAMES H. McKINLAY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with description of premises, to be made to

WARREN C. BROWN, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 178 Broadway.

Irving Bank, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 58 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

A NELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,327 Post-office.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCOUNT all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from proceeds left at their office.

J. E. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE CLAIMS bought or collected. Parties wishing claims collected or desirous of selling, address T. H. MCCOY, Post-office, Box No. 4,091.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale.

U. S REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 32 Pine-st.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERvices at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 37 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage. Apply to CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE Co., corner William and Beaver-sts.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 39 TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Company for six months ending 31st December, ult., of Four per cent., payable at the Office of the Company on or after the 15th day of February next to the registered holders of stock at the close of the books.

The Transfer BOOKS will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of January, and reopened on THURSDAY, the 15th day of February.

S. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 13, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., free of Governmentax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY F. FREEMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "RELIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY," No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
(Free from Government tax,) payable on their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 37.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NORMAN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BRECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 171 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend, from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and to reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 162 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
(5) payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on THURSDAY, 14th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, Jan. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. Has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, and the Government tax. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st of February. By order,

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

EAGLE MECHANICS BANK, No. 7 WALL-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 1st of February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 26.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 207 Broadway, opposite City Hall Park, New-York, Jan. 25, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $600, and FIVE PER CENT. over $600, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, to depositors entitled to the same, if deposited on or before that day. If not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE R. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the premises Nos. 99 and 101 West 13th-st., in the City of New-York, were set on fire on the morning of the 7th day of January, inst., and there is every reason to believe that the same was caused by some evil-disposed person or persons; now, I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the ordinances of said City, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the detection and conviction of the said incendiary or incendiaries who fired the said premises, to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or of the Judge before whom said person or persons were convicted of the said crime, that in his opinion the evidence of the person applying for said reward was conclusive in the said conviction; but all claims for said reward, not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after said conviction will be disregarded.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owners or occupants or occupants of all Houses and Lots Improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For regulating the First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first streets.

For laying cross-walks in Third-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, and One Hundred and Ninth streets:

The limits embraced by said assessments include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said First-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof, from Houston-street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

Also all the lots, on both sides of Third-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said Third-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Tenth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are required to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Second floor Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 21, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, will meet on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board, to consider the subject of improving the pavement in Broadway; persons having plans are requested to hand them to the Committee, and all interested are respectfully invited to appear without further invitation; the Committee are desirous of hearing all parties and in last case of the recommendations if practicable.

CHARLES J. GRIFF,
JOHN HARDY,
JOHN FOX,
} Committee on Streets.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
Will leave
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, largest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West-sts.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA, direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight taken or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $30.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

SHIPPERS' NOTICE.
FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

In consequence of a delay in New-Orleans of their three days' dispatches from Matanzas, Banks, the
STEAMSHIP MORNING STAR
will sail on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 8½ o'clock, Instead of Saturday, as advertised.

Passengers must be on board by 8 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNIted States mail steamship CREOLE, John Thompson, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans Direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Pier-dock at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

MEDICAL.

CURED BY ANCIENT SCYTHIAN AND ALL persons who may be sensitive for the same at the Metropolitan House, No. 21 and 23 Broadway, every morning from 8 to 12 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Lots on 6th-av., near 126th-st.

Lots on 126th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

Lots on 6th-av., front west of Central Park. All on good grade and ready for building. Apply to J. [illegible], No. [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs. S. BUDY, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on the south side of 26th-st., being the west side of William-st., containing in front on said 26th-st. 100 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st. 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 467½ and 469. Also Nos. 22 and 24 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars apply to the Trustees, at the office of the late Samuel Bowne Church, No. 182 Broadway, of JAMES PRYDE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 60x90, between four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 2 Lafayette-place, from 11 to 1 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE ON E. Murray Hill, between Madison and Park-avs. A three-story brown-stone house. In perfect order, 21 feet front, well furnished, partly new. Price $21,000. Address W. D., Box No. 140 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 146 East 27th-st. Possession given 1st of May. House 20x50, and lot 98-9; all in good order; all modern improvements. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS, No. 145 East 27th-st. Price $9,500.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS offering a number of dwelling houses for sale, in good locations up town, from $6,000 to $25,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green-avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER E. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE BRICK dwelling-house and lot on 14th-st., near 6th-av., with brick stable in the rear. Lot 37½ feet front by 123 feet deep. A. FINDLEY, No. 61 Pine-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DOWN-TOWN PROperty, situated on Nassau-st., Vesey-st., and Cedar-st., east and west of Broadway. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—SEVERAL DESIRable dwellings, situated on Third-place, Clinton-place, Green-av., Pacific, Clinton and other streets, for sale. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 742 BROADway, between 4th and 8th-sts., upon very easy terms. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE House, No. 67 East 32d-st. Lot 21x110; house 21x40. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 65 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

situated in Llewellyn Park, N. Orange, N. J., within an hour's ride of the City.

The house is well and handsomely built, and the situation is very fine, commanding a very extensive view; has hot and cold water in every room, and is heated by one of Dreer's hot-water furnaces. The grounds are well laid out, and the kitchen garden is liberally supplied with fruit and vegetables in their season. There is also a fine stone stable and carriage-house. The house will be sold with either six or thirteen acres, or will be exchanged for a City dwelling. For further information, apply by mail to JOHN E. JAFFRAY, No. 140 Broadway.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.

The residence of the late Phillip Dater will be let, with furniture and appurtenances, to a desirable party, for one year, from the Spring. The house is of stone, fifty feet front, with modern conveniences, commanding a fine view of the East River. The place contains thirty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, two large vegetable gardens, and numerous fruit and ornamental trees of choice varieties; also, two graperies and an ice-house, filled. There are commodious outbuildings and a portion of the furniture to the house is to be sold. The place is about 12½ miles from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the property of the late Charles Denison and E. M. Whitlock. For further particulars apply to

PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with large piazzas on three sides, and is furnished with a furnace, has 4 bathing-room on the second floor, attached is a fine groom-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Also, 215 Lots, 25x100 feet, in a new building, laid out, fenced and stile finished, in first-rate order. For particulars inquire at No. 116 West 13th-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A large first-class country house, with out-buildings, garden, lawn, beautiful shade trees, a variety of fruits, and 37 acres of land, fronting on Harlem River, Westchester side, near the Fordham landing. This is one of the finest as well as one of the most accessible country residences in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST HEALTHY and desirable places on the Sound, 1¼ hours from the City. The house contains 21 rooms, besides cellars and attic, and well furnished. The outbuildings are large and new; the place contains 20 acres, about one-half wood land, and has a large water front. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM White Plains depot, a farm of 40 acres of fine land, free from stone; splendid view of the Sound; good house, barn, new fences, &c. Apply to P. C. BULLIET, No. 49 Wall-st., Journey-cake.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF NO. 14 BROAD AND Nos. 13 and 15 New-st., for three years from 1st of May next. Can be converted into desirable offices at a small expense. Possession can be given in February if desired. Apply to SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, No. 14 Broad-st.

FRANKLIN-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—To lease for a term of years as it is, or will be improved to suit tenants. Also in Leonard-st., with an L, well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

WALL-ST.—A PART OF AN OFFICE ON THE first floor, a large and light room, will be rented Address Box No. 1,916 Post-office, stating the business for which it will be wanted.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMIly, part of the dwelling-house No. 163 King-st. Has water and gas. Apply to JOHN L. BOGGS, No. 223 Hudson-st.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELlar of No. 26 Chambers-st., from May 1st. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 241 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 21x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 61 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A medium sized dwelling-house, which must be well built, in good order, and have all the conveniences; to be between 4th and 7th-avs., and not below 14th-st.; price not above $10,000. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 3,038 P. O.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, ON OR BEFORE 1st March next, a neat three-story dwelling with all the modern improvements, located near Broadway, up-town. Rent not to exceed $1,000. Address W. C. A., Box No. 188 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, any time after Feb. 1st; a stoop preferred. Rent from $600 to $1,000. Address C. D., Box No. 178 Times Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN 18 OR 20 feet English basement house, centrally located up town. Address B. B., Box No. 365 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman may be had in a private family, having a large well furnished chamber, with large closet, with bath, fire, gas, &c.; situations convenient to Wall-st. Ferry. Address G., Box No. 1,405 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The ROLLING MILL belonging to the subscribers, situated at Newark, N. J., with engine of 90 horse-power, rolls, &c., &c., all in good order and complete for the manufacture of bar iron or steel. Possession can be given immediately. NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York.

IRON.—WANTED, BY A PRACTICAL MAN, A situation to manufacture sheets and wire equal to any in the market; would have no objection to take a share in the business. Address BASCOM, Post-office, Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A MERCHANT COMPETENT TO keep the books and conduct a country store selling $30,000 per annum. If suits, can have an interest; married man preferred; reference required. Address, in handwriting, M. T. MOSES, Woodhaven, N. Y.

A GARDENER WANTED AS PARTNER, with from $300 to $600, with one already in the business; one that is a good plant-grower. The place requires two, as there is a large jobbing to be attended to. Address GARDENER, Box No. 200 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand; one of the best in the City. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 28 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

RUTLAND MARBLE.—ORDERS RECEIVED for the products of the Rutland Marble Company, in blocks or sawed to order, into statuary, monumental, mantel or furniture stock, delivered at the cars at West Rutland. Specimens and prices can be seen and the Company's agent at the office of the Rutland Marble Company, No. 3 Pine-st.

LUMBER.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER Lath, Shingles, &c., for sale at the lowest rates, delivered to any part of the world, for cash by

JOHNSON & SPADER,
Corner of Kingsbridge and Morris-sts., near Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

Sales Daily, Appointments.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

This Company will hold their twelfth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 63 William-st, at which time they will offer, by auction, DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their docks, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatsoever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, by like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, on making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at seven per cent. per annum will, in such case, be charged, on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expenses of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of coal.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 51 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz.:

One Hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on Feb. 2, 1864, at 12 o'clock A. M., at

The Union Stores, Brooklyn,

Cargo of the prize steamer NASSAU,

Consisting of

Coffee,
Salt,
White Lead,
Castor Oil,
Hardware,
Military Equipments,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE 6TH-AVENUE PROPERTY, CORNER OF AMOS-STREET AND FERRY-STREET PROPERTY.

By order of the Executor of Andrew Smith, deceased. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. H. WILKINS & Co. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The plot of ground with the 3-story brick houses thereon, situate on the northwest corner of 6th-av. and Amos-st., known as Nos. 130, 132 and 137 6th-av., 1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Amos-st. The above has a frontage of 69 feet 4 inches on 6th-av., 103 feet 6 inches on Amos-st., 101 feet 10 inches on Fetchin-place, and is 101 feet 6 inches on the interior line. This property is well rented, and worthy the attention of capitalists.

PERRY-STREET.—The 2-story brick house and lot No. 161 Perry-st., near West-st. Lot 22.9 front, 97.5 rear, and about 14 feet deep. Immediate possession.

Maps at the office, No. 6½ Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 508 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City

Dark Blue Worsted Lace, 1¾ inches.
Dark Blue Worsted Lace, ¾ inch.
General Hospital Flags.
Post and Field Hospital Flags.
Ambulance Flags.

Specifications for which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit samples of the Lace, and of the materials from which they propose to make the Flags.

A proper guaranty must accompany all proposals for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Worsted Lace or Hospital Flags," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

TO IRON WORKERS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, ARX, JAN. 22, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and setting in place around the New Reservoir, about 5,300 lineal feet of iron railing. Drawings and specifications can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, Rotunda, Park.

THOMAS STEVENSON,
ROBERT B. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1864, for furnishing this Department with

Kersey—Army Standard;
Cavalry Jackets;
Uniform Cloth—D. B., ¾, Standard;
Uniform Cloth—D. B., 6-4, Standard.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Jan. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, the 26th, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be present to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until Monday, the 1st day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 100, 102, 104 and 106 West 20th-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 96 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," and "Proposals for plastering." Proposals for plastering must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which such securities are named. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN DE LAMATER,
ALFRED MOORE,
JAMES CONDIE,
} Building Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses' skirts, pads, steels, lacings, ruffings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 95 cents. The cheapest lot of plain

F.I.T.S.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to fit—
and to be
CHEAPER
than the
Shirts
made to order
by any other
Shirt House
in this city.
Cheaper and better
than ever.
Call and examine
prices and stock.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the
Union.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 609 Broadway, New York.
DRAKE, WINTHROP & Co.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
AGENTS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on the Stock Board on the usual terms.
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANY.

Extraordinary Rejoicings, Special Services, &c., &c., &c.—The Thanksgiving Proclamation of Governor Seymour.—Celebration of the Day in the Churches.—Dinners, Parties, &c.—Sermons, &c.

CHRONOLOGY.—The Headquarters of the Ninth Military District.—Arrival of Major-Gen. Hancock.—Assignment of Officers.—Arrival of Gen. Sheridan.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Thomas.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Sherman.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Grant.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Meade.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Rosecrans.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Canby.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Pope.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Schofield.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Terry.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Ord.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Buell.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Halleck.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Burnside.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Banks.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Butler.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Fremont.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Hunter.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Wool.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Scott.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Washington.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Jackson.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Lafayette.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Marion.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Sumter.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Morgan.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Forrest.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Price.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Van Dorn.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Kirby Smith.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Bragg.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Hardee.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Polk.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Hood.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Johnston.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Beauregard.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Lee.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Jackson.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Stuart.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Longstreet.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Ewell.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Hill.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Early.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Gordon.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Pickett.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Pendleton.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Imboden.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Rosser.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Mahone.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Wise.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Kershaw.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Cobb.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Semmes.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Toombs.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Cleburne.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Hindman.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Walker.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Wheeler.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Forrest.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Morgan.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Stuart.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Mosby.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Quantrell.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Anderson.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Bragg.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Hardee.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Polk.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Hood.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Johnston.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Beauregard.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Lee.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Jackson.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Stuart.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Longstreet.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Ewell.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Hill.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Early.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Gordon.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Pickett.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Pendleton.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Imboden.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Rosser.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Mahone.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Wise.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Kershaw.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Cobb.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Semmes.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Toombs.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Cleburne.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Hindman.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Walker.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Wheeler.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Forrest.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Morgan.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Stuart.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Mosby.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Quantrell.—Movements of Troops.—Arrival of Gen. Anderson.—Movements of Troops.

Thanksgiving Services in the Churches.

Sermons, &c., &c., &c.

Thanksgiving Dinners.

Parties, &c., &c., &c.

Theatrical Performances.

Amusements.

Fires.

Accidents.

Police Intelligence.

Markets.

Financial and Commercial.

Shipping Intelligence.

Miscellaneous.

Editorial.

Literary.

Personal.

Obituary.

Religious.

Foreign.

Domestic.

Political